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President's Message.

THE FULL TEXT OF AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE ON THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, August 23.— The President sent the following message to the Congress this afternoon:

TO THE CONGRESS: The rejection by the Senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of the American fisherman in the ports and waters of British North America, seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted.

The treaty upon this subject, concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexations, interferences and annoyances, their vessels have been seized upon pretexts which appear to be entirely inadmissible and they have been otherwise treated by the Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusable and oppressive.

THIS CONDUCT JUSTIFIED.

This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canadian interests. We deny that treaty agreements justify these acts and we further maintain that, aside from any treaty restraints of disputed interpretation, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as near neighbors, the growing of our joint commerce, the development and prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and, above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, furnished motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty covenants.

While keenly sensitive to all that was exasperating in the condition and by no means indisposed to support the just complaints of our injured citizens, I still deem it my duty for the preservation of important American interests which were directly involved in view of all the details of the situation, to attempt by negotiation to remedy existing wrongs and to finally terminate by a fair and just treaty these everrecurring causes of difficulty.

THE REJECTED TREATY WAS JUST.

I fully believe that the treaty just rejected by the Senate was well suited to the exigency and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious incidents and for the promotion of friendly neighborhood and intimacy, without sacrificing in the least our national pride or dignity.

I am quite conscious that neither my opinion of the value of the rejected treaty nor the motives which prompted its negotiation are of importance in the light of judgment of the Senate thereupon. But it is of importance to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the Senate to alter or amend its provisions and with the evident intention not wanting expression that no negotiation should at present be concluded touching the matter at issue.

The co-operation necessary for the adjustment of the long-standing national differences with which we have to deal, by methods of conference and agreement, having thus been declined, I am by no means disposed to abandon the interests and the rights of our people in the premises or to neglect their grievances, and I therefore turn to the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as a mode, which still remains, of treating the situation.

I am not unmindful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens. This results from our proximity, our community of interests, and the inevitable commingling of the business enterprises which have been developed by mutual activity.

THE POLICY OF RETALIATION.

Plainly stated, the policy of national retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us, with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety as well as an invitation to moral support found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure or kind of treatment of which we complain, and as far as possible within the same lines. And above all things the plan of retaliation, if entered upon, should be thorough and vigorous.

These considerations led me at this time to invoke the aid and counsel of the Congress and its support in such a further grant of power as seems to me necessary and desirable to render effective the policy I have indicated.

The Congress has already passed a law, which received Executive assent on the third day of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels being or visiting in the waters, or at any of the ports of the British dominions of North America, should be, or lately had been, deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were denied certain other privileges therein specified, or vexed and harrassed in the enjoyment of the same, the President might deny to vessels and their masters and crews of the British dominion of North America any entrance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States, and also deny entry into any port or place of the United States of any product of said dominion to the United States.

While I shall not hesitate, upon proper occasion, to enforce this act, it would seem to be unnecessary to suggest that, if such enforcement is limited in such a manner as shall result in the least possible injury to our own people, the effect would probably be entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the purpose desired.

PREPARING TO RETALIATE.

I deem it my duty, therefore, to call the attention of the Congress to certain particulars in the action of the authorities of the Dominion of Canada, in addition to the general allegations already made, which appear to be in such marked contrast to the liberal and friendly disposition of our country as in my opinion to call for such legislation as will, upon the principles already stated, properly supplement the power to inaugurate retaliation already vested in the Executive.

Actuated by the generous and neighborly spirit which has characterized our legislation, our tariff laws have since 1856 been so far waived in favor of Canada as to allow free of duty the transit across the territory of the United States of property arriving at our ports and destined to Canada, or exported from Canada to other foreign countries. When the treaty of Washington was negotiated in 1871 between the United States and Great Britain, having for its object very largely the modification of the treaty of 1818, the privileges above referred to were made reciprocal and given in return by Canada and the United States in the following language, contained in the twenty-ninth article of said treaty: "It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in article thirty-three of this treaty, goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America may be entered at the proper Custom House and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the United States may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations and conditions goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties from such possession through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States.

"It is further agreed that, for the like period, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of her Britannic Majesty's possession in North America, and destined for the United States, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the said possessions under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the governments of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe, and, under like rules and regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without payment of duties, from the United States through the said possessions to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said possessions."

STOPPING FISH SHIPMENTS.

In the year 1886 notice was received by the representatives of our Government that our fishermen would no longer be allowed to ship their fish in bond and free of duty through Canadian territory to this country, and ever since that time such shipment has been denied.

The privilege of such shipment which has been extended to our fishermen was a most important one, allowing them to spend the time upon the fishing grounds which would otherwise be devoted to a voyage home with their catch, and doubling their opportunities for profitably prosecuting their vocation. In forbidding the transit of the catch of our fishermen over their territory in bond and free of duty, the Canadian authorities deprived us of the only facility dependent upon their concession, and for which we could supply no substitute.

The value to the Dominion of Canada of the privilege of transit for their exports and imports across our territory, and to and from our ports, though great in every respect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that, for a considerable portion of each year, the St. Lawrence river, which constitutes the direct avenue of foreign commerce leading to Canada, is closed by ice.

During the last six years the imports and exports of British Canadian provinces carried across our territory under the privileges granted by our laws, amounted in value to about two hundred and seventy millions of dollars, nearly all of which are goods dutiable under our tariff laws, by far the larger part of this traffic consisting of exchanges of goods between Great Britain and her American provinces brought to and carried from our ports in their own vessels. The treaty stipulation entered into by our government was in harmony with laws which were then on our statute book and are still in force.

IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION ASKED.

I recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from the supposition that their continuation is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that article 29 of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated the first day of July, 1885.

The article itself declares that its provisions shall be in force "for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty."

Turning to article 33 we find no mention of the 29th article, but only a provision that article 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall be passed by the legislative bodies of the different countries concerned, and "that they shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further, until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same."

I am of opinion that the "term of years mentioned in article thirty-three," referred to in article twenty-nine as the limit to its duration, means the period during which articles eighteen to twenty-five inclusive and article thirty, commonly called the "fishery articles," should continue in force under the language of said article thirty-three.

That the Joint High Commissioners who negotiated the treaty so understood and intended the phrase is certain, for in a statement containing an account of their negotiations, prepared under their supervision and approved by them, we find the following entry on the subject. "The transit question was discussed, and it was agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal arrangement in that respect for the period for which the fishery articles should be in force."

In addition to this very satisfactory evidence supporting this construction of the language of article twenty-nine it will be found that the law passed by Congress to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construction.

THE LAW OF 1873.

This law was passed March 1, 1873, and it is entitled 'An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the 8th day of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries." After providing in its first and second sections for putting in operation articles eighteen to twenty-five inclusive, and article thirty of the treaty, the third section is devoted to article twenty-five, as follows:

"SEC. 3. That from the date of the President's proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, shall remain in force according to the terms and condition of article thirty-third of said treaty, all goods, wares and merchandise arriving, etc., etc."

Following in the remainder of the section the precise words of the stipulation on the part of the United States as contained in article twenty-nine, which I have already quoted.

Here, then, is a distinct enactment of the Congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time that articles eighteen to twenty-five, inclusive, and article thirty, should continue in force. That in fixing such limitation it but gave the meaning of the treaty itself, is indicated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty, and by the further fact that its purpose is declared to be to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty, and by the further fact that this law appears to have been submitted before the promulgation of the treaty to certain members of the Joint High Commission representing both countries, and met with no objection or dissent.

There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between the treaty and the act of the Congress last cited, it is not necessary to invoke the well-settled principle that in case of such conflict the statute governs the question.

SECTION TWENTY-NINE TERMINATED.

In any event and whether the law of 1873 construes the treaty or governs it, section 29 of such treaty, I have no doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken by our government to terminate articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 of the treaty. These preceedings had their inception in a joint resolution of Congress passed May 3, 1873 declaring that in the judgment of Congress these articles ought to be terminated, and directing the President to give the notice to the government of Great Britain provided for in article 33 of the treaty. Such notice having been given ten years prior to the first day of July, 1885, the articles mentioned were absolutely terminated on the last named day, and with them article 29 was also terminated.

If by any language used in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve section three of the act of 1873, embodying article twenty-nine of the treaty, from its own limitations, or to save the article itself, I am entirely satisfied that the intention miscarried.

But statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privileges of transit for their goods from our ports and over our soil, which have been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871 and independently of it, remained in force, and ever since the abrogation of the treaty, notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fisherman to send their fish to their home market through their territory in bond, the people of that Dominion have enjoyed without diminution the advantages of our liberal and generous laws.

Without basing our complaint upon a violation of treaty obligations, it is, nevertheless, true that such refusal of transit and the other injurious acts which have been recited constitute a provoking insistence upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of national intercourse nor modified by the recognition of our liberality and generous considerations.

CANADA'S UNNEIGHBORLY CONDUCT.

The history of the events connected with this subject makes it manifest that the Canadian Government can, if so disposed, administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without manifestation of unfriendliness, and without the unneighborly treatment of our fishing vessels of which we have justly complained, and whatever is done on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian Government may remove the occasion of a resort to the executive power now sought through legislative action.

I am satisfied that upon the principles which should govern retaliation our intercourse and relations with the Dominion of Canada furnish no better opportunity for its application than is suggested by the conditions herein presented, and that it could not be more effectively inaugurated than under the power of suspension recommended.

While I have expressed my clear conviction upon the question of the continuance of section 29 of the treaty of 1871, I of course fully concede the power and the duty of the Congress, in contemplating legislative action to construe the terms of any treaty stipulation which might, upon any possible consideration of good faith, limit such action; and likewise the peculiar propriety in the case here presented of its interpretation of its own language as contained in the laws of 1873 putting in operation said treaty, and of 1883 directing the termination thereof; and if in the deliberate judgment of Congress any restraint to the proposed legislation exists, it is to be hoped that the expediency of its early removal will be recognized.

NAVIGATION OF THE LAKES.

I desire also to call the attention of Congress to another subject, involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens as in my opinion require prompt action.

The navigation of the great lakes, and the immense business and carrying trade growing out of the same, have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States Government and made free to all mankind, while Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our transportation upon terms as favorable as are accorded to our own citizens.

The canals and other public works built and maintained by the government along the line of the lakes are made free to all.

In contrast to this condition, and evincing a narrow and ungenerous commercial spirit, every lock and canal which is a public work of the Dominion of Canada is subject to tolls and charges.

By article twenty-seven of the treaty of 1871, provision was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion of Canada on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and to also secure to the subjects of Great Britain the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

DISCRIMINATION IN TOLL PAYMENTS.

The equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure to us freedom from tolls in their navigation, but we had a right to expect that we, being Americans and interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade; and the whole spirit of concession made was, or should have been, that merchandise and property transported to an American market through these canals should not be enhanced in its cost by tolls many times higher than such as were carried to an adjoining Canadian market. All our citizens, producers and consumers, as well as vessel-owners, were to enjoy the equality promised. And yet evidence has for some time been before the Congress, furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that while the tolls charged in the first instance are the same to all, such vessels and cargoes as are destined to certain Canadian ports are allowed a refund of nearly the entire tolls, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage. To promise equality, and then in practice make it conditional upon our vessels doing Canadian business instead of their own, is to fulfil a promise with the shadow of performance.

I recommend that such legislative action be taken as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals, and their cargoes, precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be measured by exactly the same rule of discrimination.

THE COUNTRY'S HONOR AND DIGNITY.

The course which I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and overreaching dispositions of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad we should see to it that they are not deceived; and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberality and generosity.

These are subjects which partisanship should not disturb or confuse. Let us survey the ground calmly and moderately, and having put aside other means of settlement, if we enter upon the policy of retaliation let us pursue it firmly, with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain the high standard and the becoming pride of American citizenship.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 23, 1888.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

In my profession as a detective I have often been asked if I believed in the virtue of circumstantial evidence. In every instance I have replied in the affirmative. While the profession may make a man hard-hearted and anxious to convict, it is nevertheless a certain fact that a complete chain of circumstantial evidence against a criminal will settle his case sooner than half a dozen respectable witnesses. Lawyers can browbeat and confuse witnesses, and the veracity of a witness can be slurred or impeached, but when you strike against a circumstance it is not so easy to step over it or explain it away.

Many years ago, when I was a young man of eighteen, I ran away from my uncle, to whom I was apprenticed. He had a farm near Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, and he was a man who had not one jot of pity for or mercy on man or animal. His wife lived in mortal fear of him, and a look from him would make his children tremble. Our family lived a hundred miles away, and we knew little or nothing of Uncle Jabez. He came out on a visit, seemed to take a liking to me, and he gave my father one hundred dollars to apprentice me for three years. I liked farm work, and as Uncle Jabez was on his good behavior while visiting us, I was by no means opposed to the arrangement. No sooner had we arrived at his home than he became a tyrant and slave driver. I was overworked, half-fed, scolded and maltreated, and one night after a promise of a "good licking" in the morning, I tied up a few personal effects and dropped from chamber window and set out for Cleveland. Uncle Jabez was a man who would demand his pound of flesh and more. If I returned home he would follow on and make me a captive. As soon as he missed me he would raise a great hue and cry over the country, and I felt that my only safe course was to reach some large city and lose myself in the mass.

The farm was twenty-five miles from Cleveland. I could have walked the distance in seven hours, as it was a cool autumn night and the roads were good, but for the first ten miles I did not dare use the highway. Teams were coming and going, and farmers moving about, and I wanted to cover my tracks from Uncle Jabez. With the difficulties in my path I did not enter Cleveland until about nine o'clock next morning. I had not yet reached the business portion and I was walking in the middle of the street, country fashion, when I made a rich find. In the dust lay three diamond rings, two ladies' watches and several charms for lockets. They were scattered about as if they had fallen from some vehicle passing over the road. I picked them up, of course, and there being no one near me I continued my way. I had never found anything of value before, and I did not know exactly how to proceed. I knew of course, that I had no right to the property, nor did I have the remotest intention of converting it to my use. The trouble was that I did not know exactly what course to take, being but a young, green boy. At home I would have gone to my father or a neighbor, but under the present circumstances I was puzzled. I had heard of policemen, but never saw one. I finally made up my mind to accost the first one I met and ask him what to do.

About four squares beyond where I had found the jewelry I stopped at a German grocery to ask for a drink of water. There was a boy about fourteen years old in the store and he told me to go around the side way to a pen stock. I was drinking, when a dog rushed at me and was so determined to bite me that I had to keep him off with my feet. The German and his wife rushed out and attacked me and as I got out of the gate a policeman came up and seized me. The officer asked who I was, where I came from, and where I was going. If I had returned him prompt answers he might have let me go, but I did not dare tell him I was a runaway for fear he would return me to Uncle Jabez. I therefor refused to answer him, and he naturally concluded that I was a suspicious character, and took me to the station. As I was registered they searched me, and when the jewelry came to light there was great astonishment and rejoicing, and the charge of grand larceny was at once entered against me.

On the night previous a jewelry store was robbed of a large amount of jewelry, and the robbers had got away, leaving no clew for the detectives. This was some of the plunder. I told them where I found it, but as I would not tell them who I was, or anything about myself, my find was declared too thin. Under the same circumstances to-day I would do just as the officers did then. They regarded my greenness as assumed for the occasion, and the newspapers put me down as one of the sharpest and shrewdest thieves in the country. Every inducement was held out to me to give way my confederates, who were supposed to be older men and tougher characters, and my inability to do it was laid to shrewdness and nerve. The only lame point with the detectives was that I was on my way into the city when captured, and that I was showing myself openly and boldly. It was hard to believe that a robber would hang about town with his pockets full of plunder, but they got over this by saying it was a shrewd move on my part to throw them off the scent.

Had I acknowledged my identity, Uncle Jabez would have come on to defend and clear me, but would have also taken me back and thrashed me within an inch of my life. I dreaded him more than State prison, and, therefore, when the trial came on I had nothing to say, and was sentenced to State prison for three years. I was glad of it, I would be of age when I came out, and as no one would hear of me in the interval, I would have nothing to fear from my tyrant of an uncle.

The fact that I had served only four months of my sentence was due to the efforts of an old detective in another case. I had forgotten to tell you that the jeweler and two of the clerks had "fully identified" me as "a person who had been in the store several times just previous to the robbery." The proprietor swore that he sold me a ring for two dollars, and one of the clerks testified on the stand that I stood for half an hour and bartered with him about a silver watch.

"Then you positively swear he is the person?" asked my counsel in each case.

"I do," was the decided answer.

I could have shown that I was twenty-five miles away at the time, and that I had never stepped foot in Cleveland before the morning of my arrest, but, for reasons which I have stated, I went off to prison with a comparatively light heart, knowing my own innocence. I had been a convict for four months when, one day, I was called into the warden's office. There were several gentlemen present, among them I recognized the Cuyahoga county prosecuting attorney and two Cleveland detectives. The prosecutor began by declaring that I was an innocent man, and then asked for my story. Under promises that they would not betray me I gave it to them. It seems that the detective, in working up another case, had fallen upon the jewelry robbers and secured most of the plunder. There were three of them, all old hands, and the stuff I found had been lost by them as they drove out of the city. Robbers though they were, they did me a good turn by denying that I had any hand in the affair. Indeed, after the case was open, the detectives saw that a blunder had been made in arresting me. The gentlemen had come with a pardon from the Governor and I returned to Cleveland with them on the promise of employment. To test the value of the people at the jewelry store as witnesses the detective took me in there and asked if they had ever seen me before. Four months could not have changed me much, and yet those who had sworn so boldly against me on the stand now denied ever having seen me before.

I have been a detective for years, but that circumstance has been uppermost in my mind when I had a case where the identity of a prisoner was to be sworn to. I have always cautioned my witnesses not to testify unless satisfied beyond all doubt. My caution has several times operated to let a man escape the clutches of the law, but that was better than to swear an innocent man's life or liberty away."

LOG CABINS can hardly be considered handsome or elegant, but they were fit habitations for the rugged pioneers of America. Our ancestors were rugged specimens of noble manhood, complete in health, strength and endurance. Their wholesome remedies are reproduced to this later age, in Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Warner's "Tippecanoe."

Saratoga Belle—You would scarcely believe it, Mr. Oldboy, but the lady seated near the open window has over 200 dresses.

Mr. Oldboy—Is it possible? Why doesn't she put one of 'em on?—*Richfield News.*

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1888.

There have been 119 deaths from yellow fever in Jacksonville since July 28.

James B. Reilly has been nominated for congress by the democrats of Schuylkill county.

Mr. Buckalew's renomination in this congressional district is assured. Northumberland County on Monday instructed for him, and it is likely that Sullivan will do the same.

By an oversight the Democratic convention did not elect a member of the State Committee. Chairman Chrisman called a meeting of the Standing Committee last Monday, and A. L. Fritz Esq. was elected to fill the place.

Judicial Conference.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,
Bloomsburg Pa., Aug. 25, 1888.

In pursuance to an agreement between the conferrees of Columbia and Montour Counties, comprising the 26th. Judicial District, they met at the above place and time to nominate a candidate for President Judge. Present, Hon. John Benfield and Geo. W. Pifer Esq. of Montour County, Capt. Geo. W. Utt and J. H. Maize Esq. of Columbia County. The conference organized by the election of Judge Benfield as Chairman, and Capt. Utt as Secretary. Upon motion, the Secretary was ordered to cast the ballot for the conference for E. R. Ikeler Esq. for President Judge of this Judicial District; whereupon the chairman declared Mr. Ikeler to be the unanimous choice of the conference and duly nominated. There being no further business, upon motion, the conference adjourned.

GEO. W. UTT,
SEC'Y.

It is not to be wondered at that the Republican Senators want to adjourn. Their misfortnes do not come singly, but in troops. They thought to take the wind out of the Mills bill by a more popular measure of their own, but after wasting weeks in the endeavor to frame a revenue bill that would not hurt their friends somewhere they find themselves getting deeper and deeper into trouble. They hoped to make some capital out of the fisheries treaty, but in rejecting it the president had the opportunity to convince the country that he was much more desirous of maintaining the rights of American citizens than they were. And to cap all, Mr. Blaine in his frantic speech about trusts gave away the whole Republican game and made it apparent that the Republican policy is to be one of protection to trusts, instead of the consumers, upon whom the trusts levy their exactions. The Senatorial desire to run needs no further explanation.—*Times.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1888.

"It's the greatest state paper that has emanated from the White House for many years. We are proud of our President. He is an American from head to heels, every inch of him. That message makes Mr. Cleveland's election a certainty." Such were the words of a careful, conservative business man, who has been inclined to be opposed to Mr. Cleveland. on reading the manly message sent to Congress in regard to our relations with Canada. These sentiments are shared by nearly everybody here, many republicans joining the democrats in praising the President for the straightforward, sledgehammer manner in which he placed the subject before Congress. The message has given Mr. Cleveland a personal popularity which he never possessed before, and has brought him before the people in an entirely new light. It has created a degree of enthusiasm among the Democrats in Congress that is bound to tell in the conduct of the campaign. That Congress will give him the power he asks for in order to retaliate on Canada, cannot for a moment be doubted; a bill to that effect has already been introduced in the House, and the republican Senators, however much they might like it, will not dare to refuse to pass a similiar measure. Armed with the proper authority, Mr. Cleveland proposes that American interests shall be protected at all hazards, and he has seven-tenths of the people of this country, irrespective of politics, with him. Letters and telegrams of congratulation have been pouring into the White House from all quarters, proving that Mr. Cleveland has once more struck the popular chord. No better evidence of the shrewdness of Mr. Cleveland in sending this message can be found, than the faces of the republican Senators. One of them was heard to remark to another, "Well, it's good by to the Irish vote now; after that message they will be sure to stick to the Democrats."

Senator Kenna is looking after the canvass in West Virginia.

Virginia Democrats laugh at the idea of the republicans claiming that state. they say that it is as surely democratic as Kentucky.

The House has passed a resolution revoking the leaves of all except sick absentees. This action was taken for several reasons. First, the House has been for some days without a quorum, which fact has enabled the republicans to block legislation. Second, and principally, because it is desired to pass the bill already introduced, to give Mr. Cleveland the necessary authority to bring the Canadians to their senses. While it is not known that republicans will attempt to oppose the bill, it was thought best to take no chances, therefore the ausentees have been recalled.

Senators Voorhees and Butler have gone to Virginia to make a few speeches.

There are still four of the regular appropriation bills that have not yet become laws. They are the Deficiency bill, over which the House is now in a deadlock, the Sundry Civil, and the Army bills, now in conference, and the fortifications bill, which has been passed by the House, now in the hands of the Senate committee. The joint resolution extending the old appropriation, expires Friday.

Both House and Senate pension committees have reduced the amount of pension proposed for Mrs. Gen. Sheridan from $5,000 to $3500.

Representative Craine has introduced a joint resolution in the House, authorizing the President to veto specific items in appropriation bills. It should be speedily passed. It would save the Government many millions of dollars every year, with a courageous President, like Mr. Cleveland, in the White House. It would effectually do away with the pernicious habit known as "log rolling."

The House committee that investigated the Government printing office, have made a report which entirely exonerates Mr. Bennedict from all the charges made against him, and compliments him highly for the efficacy of his management of the Office.

The republican Senators made an effort last week to get Congress to take a two weeks recess, in order that they might have time to prepare their substitute for the Mills bill. The democrats refused to agree, and the effort ended— as their efforts to get up a tariff bill seem likely to end, in failure.

Mr. Chandler made the effort of his life last week, or rather the two efforts of his life, for his bloody shirt speech occupied a part of two days. The speech fell flat. Chandler has few admirers, and his subject fewer.

The Treasury has a surplus of over $5,000,000 this month, after paying $10,000,000 for pensions, besides the ordinary expenditures.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, has been elected speaker pro tempore of the House, to act during the absence of Speaker Carlisle.

How They All Take It.

That element of the Republican press which assumes freedom of thought without regard to the orders of party bosses is earnest in demanding that the president should be strongly supported in the policy of retaliation.

The most widely respected and honest journal of that party, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, declares the message to be "wise, state manlike and just," and even so violent and radical a sheet as the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, urges consideration of the question on its merits alone, and advises that Congress should do as the president asked. Of course there is an effort to impeach the motives that prompted the message and to treat it as a mere campaign trick, but the most labored and unfair attacks fail to shake the logic of it, and no journal of influence has ventured to suggest that the Senate should refuse to support a policy of retaliation.

The Republican Senators gave the floor to their three best men that a crushing answer might be made to the scathing arraignment of them implied by the president's calm statement of facts. Edmunds considered it "an odd business" and asserted that he would "be glad intellectually" if the president would tell him why he did not stop the transhipment of fish at once. It will appear to most men an odd business that the senator does not acquire inteilectual gladness by reading again the statement of the president that that measure of retaliation is too petty in its scope to have any other effect than the injury of our own and Canadian commerce.

If we were retaliating merely for the gratification of the petty spite so familiar to the odd gentleman from Vermont, the attack upon fish shipmen s would answer every purpose; but we have in all our intercourse with Canada been actuated by a generous neighborly spirit, and do not propose at present to snap at her in small dog fashion. We will simply pick up the lion's cub by the back of the neck and hold her there until she realizes how small and contemptible her conduct has been. The dignity of the nation demands that, as the president has well said, the plan of retaliation should be thorough and vigorous.

Mr. Blaine declines to express an opinion on the president's message. He also refuses to talk about trusts, but if anybody wants to hear how little providence has done for the country, in comparison with the marvelous benefits secured to it by a system of high taxes, James G. Blaine has lots to say. By and by when Mr. Blaine thinks he has caught the drift of public opinion he will probably have something to say about Canada, the treaty and the message.

By the way, the British friends of Mr. Blaine will probably be heard from, and we shall have less silly talk of President Cleveland's friendship for the English. It is in order for the New York *Tribune* to suggest that Sir Joseph Chamberlain wrote the last presidental message on the fisheries question, as that paper has claimed to know all along that Sir Joseph was managing the president.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

A Dominion Statesman Favors Free Commercial Relations with the United States.

TORONTO, August 28.—Mr. Laurier, leader of the opposition in the Dominion Parliament, closed a series of addresses to the electors of Ontario at St. Thomas last Night. Referring to President Cleveland's message asking from the Senate additional powers to enable him to enforce retaliation against Canada, Mr. Laurier said the present strained relations between Canada and the United States were the fault of Canada. The Ministry had tried to bluff and bulldoze the United States and had failed. He said such a blow as the President proposed would be a severe one to Canada, but if canada had followed a friendly course, instead of arrogantly seizing the United States vessels, it never would have been necessary. In conclusion he said: "Let us remain as we are politically, but let us agree that it would be for their benefit and for our benefit that there should be no custom laws, but that we should exchange our products from one side of the line to the other. This is the policy of the Liberal party. For my part, I believe that we look no longer on them with jealousy; that we are glad of their success; that we are sincere friends and brothers, and that we would have no difficulty in arriving at the object we have in view.

A Strange Fatality Seems to Follow the Communists of Paris.

PARIS, August 28.—A strange fatality seems to follow the Communists. The other day General Eudes, while making a fiery speech to the Commune, died by the bursting of a blood vessel. Now, day before yesterday, Citizen Senac, another lieutenant of the Commune, was making Communistic speeches when he suddenly turned pale. There was great consternation in the audience: Just as he uttered the words: "Il n'y a pas de Dieu," down he fell, dead as a hammer. The cause of death was the bursting of a blood vessel. His words translated are: "There is no God."

Democratic State Committee.

MEETING AT HARRISBURG — NEW RULES PROPOSED.

The Democratic State Committee met at Harrisburg Tuesday, upon call of Chairman Kisner. The name of Henry Meyer of Pittsburg, was placed in nomination for the office of Auditor General. The nomination was made by acclamation. Mr. Meyer is well equipped for the discharge of the duties of that important state office. He is a lawyer in good practice, a man of correct judgement, good administrative capacity and of excellent repute in the community in which he resides. He is also a man of scholarly attainments, having graduated from Yale College. Mr. Meyer is well known in state politics, having served as a member of the democratic state committee and having been a delegate at various times to democratic state conventions. He is very popular in Alleghany county and his nomination will add strength to the democratic ticket throughout western Pennsylvania.

George McGowan, of Philadelphia, reported to the committee an amendment to the rules of the democratic party in Pennsylvania which had been presented to the last state convention and referred by that body to the state committee. After being slightly amended by Mr. Brennan, of Alleghany, the amendment was, on motion of Mr. McGowan, recommended to the next state convention. The amendment is as follows:

THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

1. Each person elected a delegate to the state convention, shall obtain, in duplicate, a certificate of his election signed by the officers (or a majority of them) of the county convention, county committee, representative convention, or other body duly authorized and recognized as having jurisdiction of the election of delegates to the state convention, certifying that they were the officers of the convention, committee or other duly authorized body; to the time and place of the election; and that the person named therein as delegate was fairly, regularly and duly elected. Such certificate shall be duly executed and sworn to by said officers before a notary public, magistrate or justice of the peace, and certified to under his official seal publicly before the adjournment of the convention, committee or other duly authorized body.

2. When a delegate is selected by any other duly authorized body than the county committee, it shall be necessary for him to procure, in addition to the foregoing, and it shall be the duty of the county committee to furnish, a certificate, in duplicate, executed and sworn to by the officers (or a majority of them) of the county committee, before a notary public, magistrate or justice of the peace, certifying that to the best of their information, knowledge, and belief, such delegate was fairly, regularly and duly elected according to the rules of the democratic party, and that he was elected by the county convention, representative convention, or other duly authorized body which is recognized as legal and regular by the State Central committee of the democratic party in Pennsylvania. When such delegate is selected by the county committee, the certificate of election must also state that the delegate was selected by the county committee, which is recognized as legal and regular by the State Central committee.

3. It shall be the duty of each person elected a delegate, to file such certificates with the chairman of the state central committee as soon as practicable after his election, retaining the duplicates as his credentials as a member of the convention. The chairman of the state central committee shall not place the name of any person upon the roll of delegates until furnished with such certificates; and no certificates shall be received, filed or recognized, except those duly executed and sworn to by the officers of the county committee, which is recognized as legal and regular by the state central committee.

4. Any person desiring to contest the seat of a delegate, shall be required to give notice, in writing, of such intention, together with the grounds of contest, to the chairman of the state central committee, within ten days of the date upon which the election was held; and such person shall, upon giving such notice, be accorded an opportunity of having his claims heard by the committee on credentials when appointed by the convention, which committee, after hearing the statements and evidence offered on behalf of the delegate and the contestant, shall make report to the convention for its consideration and action. Each person furnishing a certificate of election, attested by the county committee, which is recognized as legal and regular by the state central committee, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a delegate to or member of the convention, until he shall have been unseated by the action of the convention upon the report of the committee on credentials: Provided, however, that no delegate shall be permitted to vote upon the report of the committee on credentials on any question directly affecting the title to his own seat in the convention. Contestants shall not be permitted to participate in the proceedings of the convention, unless declared elected or seated by the action of the convention upon the report of the committee on credentials.

Very Aged Elopers.

A BENEDICT OF 75 DEPARTS WITH A WIDOW OF 60 YEARS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—News of an unusual and amusing elopement comes from Centreville, Md., in which a married man 75 years of age and a widow of 60 figure. Both were in mates of the Queen Anne's County almshouse at Buthsberg, and the man left a wife behind in the institution. George W. Sullivan and Martha Morgan are the names of the principals. The male eloper had married many years ago a well to-do widow who helped him to establish a business. Financial failure came upon them and their property melted away. When all was gone they sought shelter in the alms house, and here it was that Sullivan met Mrs. Morgan.

They did not court in the grounds of the institution, where the eye of Mrs. Sullivan could not reach them. Mrs. Morgan's son heard of his mother's infatuation and threatened to break the old man's head if he did not let his mother alone. Then it was that the aged couple determined to elope. The other night Sullivan borrowed a friendly neighbor's team, ostensibly to visit the county town, and in this way the pair hurried away to Caroline County. Since then they have not been heard from.

Germans in the Fight.

THEY ORGANIZE TO BATTLE FOR TARIFF REFORM.

The initial meeting of what promises to be a highly influential organization among the German voters in the State was held last week at the rooms of the Young Democratic Battalion, in Philadelphia. The invitations to attend the meetings were sent out a few days before, and the gentlemen who put in an appearance included many representative men of that nationality.

Mr. James S. Bellem, called the meeting to order, and in doing so made a short address, in which he spoke of the duty of Germans everywhere to organize in the interests of the Democratic party. He referred to the valuable work done by the German Democratic Association, which was organized in 1876, when 1100 Germans were naturalized in that city through the efforts of that body, and just that many additional votes were secured for Mr. Tilden.

An election for temporary officers was then held. Mr. Peter Klinges was chosen President, and August Kirschner and Frederick Eben were made Secretaries. It was stated that twenty-seven wards were represented, and assurances were given that the remaining four wards would join the movement at the next meeting.

In the speeches that followed urgent recoomendations were made that branch organizations should be effected in every ward, and after the city shall have been thoroughly organized it was recommended that the work should be carried into every county in the State. This plan meet with approval, and in furtherance of the scheme it was determined to call the organization the Central German Democratic Association.

A committee of five, comprising George H. Hoffman, Albert H. Ladner, Jacob Eberhardt, Henry Speckman and Herman Dilsheimer, was appointed to secure permanent quarters and arrange for future meetings. It is quite likely that Concordia Hall, Fifth and Callowhill streets will be selected for this purpose. Officers will be on hand at all times to look after the naturlization of Germans, and lists of all the German voters in the city will be prepared, so that the association can communicate with them at every favorable opportunity.

What Next?

The republican party is certainly in a dilemma and no one knows this fact better than the republican party itself. Chairman Quay, who is engineering its unpopular campaign, has himself strongly intimated that the republican leaders are indulging in too much injudicious talking and he has otherwise expressed himself in a manner that gives the impression that the "grand old party" is engaged in its last contest.

After nominating a presidental ticket the rapidly decaying party of the monopolists shouted that the fight would be between the advocates of the present tariff system and the champions of tariff reform. Then a republican senator made the discovery that the northwestern states are strongly opposed to the present tariff and he communicated this fact to his brother senators. For the purpose of overcoming this trouble the framing of a tariff bill was suggested and the question, to frame or not to frame, is still pending.

Of course, this blunder was a blow to the high protection party, but when the great and only Blaine, of whom mighty things were expected, made his speech in defense of trusts, Quay was simply enraged, and he has privately denounced the "Uncrowned King" in language strong and bitter.

Beaten on every side the grand old party took up the cry that President Cleveland was in sympathy with England and the president's message on the fisheries question knocks the silly falsehood "as high as Gilderoy's kite."

And now the people would like to know what will be the next move of the grand old party of monopolists, Chinamen and Hungarians.—*Patriot.*

It Towers to the Skies.

A TWENTY-EIGHT STORY BUILDING TO BE BUILT AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Twenty-eight storys high! Eighty two feet higher than the stone towers of the New York and Brooklyn bridge. Such is to be the height of a building to be erected at Minneapolis, Minn., and yet so exact are the calculations and so well adapted the material that experts are satisfied the structure will be safer than an ordinary six story stone building. The supporting frame, which in this instance is the chief part of the building, is to be a continuous skeleton of iron and steel, consisting of laminated rivet-iron posts and girders, diminishing in size as they ascend, and braced diagonally after the manner of lattice bridge girders. Out side of this will be the walls of stone and copper; but the upper part of this wall will not rest its wait upon the lower—it will be supported by projecting shelves of iron. These will be concealed by the stone, and the exterior finish will be very handsome.

This marvelous edifice will be eighty feet square, and have a court yard in the centre; but the offices will all front towards the outer side of the building. There will be twelve elevators, so arranged that one may ride to any room with but one stop on the way. There will also be two stairways, chiefly intended, of course, for occasions when all the inmates want to come down in a hurry, as it is not supposable that sensible people will walk up. It is believed, however, that no occasion for dangerous hurry will arise, as the building is to be absolutely fire proof. There will be no woodwork whateyer except the doors and windows. The roof is of iron, with glass dome in the center apex to light the inner rotunda. Total height, 350 feet.

Blue Laws in Pittsburg.

FIVE OR SIX HUNDRED SUNDAY TOILERS WAITING TO BE ARRESTED.

PITTSBURG, August 26.—The preliminary business of the Anti-Law and Order Association is not yet finished. The four or five hundred prosecutions which it was expected to enter to-day against street car drivers, railroad firemen and engineers, and other violators of the sanctity of Sunday, with the object that the work of the Law and Order Society might be rounded out, and the blue laws correspondingly glorified, have so far not materialized. In statu quo, as the phrase goes, up to the hour of writing exactly describes the field of battle.

The catalogue of prospective victims as made up by popular report and given circulation by the various newspapers was about as follows: "Twenty-six cabmen employed by the Excelsior Express Company, two dozen employed by the cab proprietors, Barns and Jahn, a cloud of reporters, editors, type-setters, wood engravers, janitors and offibe boys, who toil for the English morning papers; men who compile the German morning dailies, fifty or sixty telegraph operators in the employ of the Western Union Company and one or two hundred street car conductors and their drivers. Then there were two or three thousand railroad employes in different lines reaching the city, who were the subjects of the gloomy premotions and dreamed incessantly all last night of the anti-law and order spies presenting themselves with visionary warrants

The Sunday workaday community was positive that the fatal moment had at last arrived and that to-day would see the crusade of the new organization fairly begun. It didn't materialize, however, and so suits were entered. A leader in the movement stated that the society was diametrically opposed in aim to the law and order syndicate and was unalterably opposed in making money. Its primary object was simply to stop all unnecessary kinds of Sunday labor —that is, not the sale of milk, lemonade and other necessary drinks, but manual employment on street car lines, hack stands and railroads. With this intent the corporations and individuals concerned would first be notified that they were breaking the Sunday law and duly admonished to quit. After that, if seasonable warning was ineffective, the suit would begin.

Earthquake Horrors in Japan.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED BY ERUPTION OF BANDAISON

WASHINGTON, Aug, 28.—The State Department received from Minister Hubbard at Tokio, an account of a trip recently taken by Mr. F. S. Mansfield, the secretary of the United States Legation, to the scene of the disastrous volcanic eruption of the Moutain Bandaison, in the providence of Iwashiro. The letter states that the first disturbance was noticed on July 15, and was followed by three earthquake shocks ten minutes apart. Then a loud explosion took place, accompanied by another terrific trembling. The air became filled with black ashes and a suffocating sulphorous dust. Many persons were killed in the great panic that ensued, while others died of suffocation. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the eruption which lasted seven hours entirely ceased.

The number of lives lost was 518, and only seventy bodies have been recovered. The imperial government has established hospitals for the care of the wounded. In the village surrounding the mountain a majority of the houses were thrown down. The rice crop has been ruined, and the land will probably never be fit for cultivation again.

HOOD'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA
TRADE MARK

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Peculiar To Itself

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

W. H. BROOKE & CO.

The Public Schools of Bloomsburg will open Monday Sept. 3. We have had this in mind if you have not—and we will have on hand all kinds of school books, blank books, tablets, pens, pencils, slates, inks, rules, erasers, book bags, in fact everything that a scholar needs. Every scholar uses tablets nowadays. We have hundreds of them, all prices, lying out on a table where you can pick them out for yourself.

For Grand Army Day some people will in decorating produce the effect of stained glass by covering the glass in their windows with red, white and blue tissue paper. If you want to try it we have the paper.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.,
Exchange Hotel Building,
Bloomsburg Pa.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

By virtue of an order issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County Pa., the undersigned trustee will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1888.

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner of a lot of ground owned by John Hooper, on the northwest side of First street of Bloomsburg, and running thence along said street southwestwardly sixty feet to the corner of an alley; thence along said alley northwestwardly one hundred and sixty feet to other land of the said Dr. John Ramsay, thence by the same northeastwardly sixty feet to John Hooper's lot aforesaid, and thence along the same southeastwardly one hundred and sixty feet to the place of beginning, containing thirty-five and one-fourth perches strict measure, be the same more or less being known as the Welsh Baptist church property.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid when the deed shall be executed for the property; the three-fourths in one year with interest from date of deed, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN P. JONES,
Aug. 10-4w. Trustee.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT

For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna.—"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

H. G. PRESTON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I know of no remedy so generally useful."

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., F. R. C. S., of England.—"I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT with great success."

JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Proving itself to be a necessity in our home."

P. A. WESTERVELT, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.—"Have used large quantities of POND'S EXTRACT in my practice."

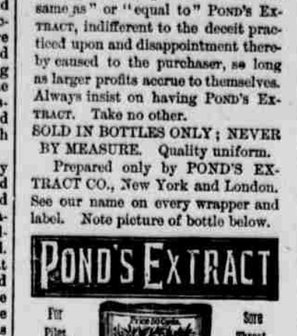
Mrs. S. B. McCORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

Note our name on every wrapper and label.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

BYRON CLARK, A. M. M. D.



—SPECIALIST,—

In the Treatment of Chronic Diseases confines his Practice to such cases only as are clearly and fully developed as to make a complete and positive Diagnosis without Questioning or allowing Patients to make a statement of their condition. On this basis of Positive Diagnosis, for treatment, Dr. Clark's Experience has become strictly unlimited by a Practice which in extent, variety and successful results is equalled by few and excelled by none. Patients not cured by ordinary treatment or in doubt as to the nature of their diseases Especially Invited.

DR. CLARK originated, Teaches and Practices *Positive Diagnosis* and can be consulted at

JAMESTOWN, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE, ELMIRA and BINGHAMTON, Sept. 1, to Sept. 15, (see city list).

Eastern Pennsylvania and New York City.

BLOOMSBURGH, PA., Exchange Hotel, Saturday and Monday, Sept. 15 and 17.

BENTON, PA., Exchange Hotel, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

BERWICK, PA., Hoyt House, Wednesday Sept. 19.

CATAWISSA, PA., Susquehanna House, Thursday, Sept. 20.

DANVILLE, PA., Montour House, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 21 and 22.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., Exchange Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 24 and 25.

NEW YORK CITY, Grand Central Hotel, Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, and each alternate week, up to March 20, '89.

Send for Dr. Clark's Paper "*The Chronic Practitioner*," Laboratory (P. O.) Pa. *Homer L. Clark, A. M. M. D. Clinical Assistant.*

Aug. 24, '88-5w.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court the undersigned administrator of the estate of George Zeigler deceased, will expose to public sale upon the premises, located upon the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Lightstreet, in Scott township Columbia county Pa., on

Thursday, September 20, 1888,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate consisting of

59 ACRES and 128 PERCHES,

of land, upon which is erected

Two Dwelling Houses,

barn and outbuildings. Beginning at a post in the public road and in the line of land of Furman Kressler, thence along land of same north thirty-one degrees, west thirty-eight and one-tenths perches to a stone, thence along land of I. S. Kuhn south sixty-eight and one-half degrees, west one hundred and five and five-tenths perches to a post by a chestnut, thence south fourteen and one-half degrees, east eighteen and nine-tenths perches to a chestnut stump, thence south seventy-five and one-half degrees, west sixty-four and four-tenths perches to stones by a pine, thence south fourteen and one-half degrees, east thirty-one perches to stones, thence north seventy-nine and one-half degrees, east eighty-two and 2-10 perches to a post, thence south twenty-four degrees, east eight and two-tenths perches to a post, thence north fifty-six and one half degrees, east thirty-five and nine-tenths perches to a post, thence south crossing the public road thirty-four degrees, east thirty-three and three-tenths perches along land of Rutter Kressler to a stone, thence north fifty-one and one-half degrees, east forty-three and eight-tenths perches to a post by a white oak, thence by land of Mellick north thirty-one degrees, west thirty-two and five-tenths perches to a post, thence by the same north forty-nine and one-fourth degrees, east twenty-seven and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, on which is also a fine

STONE QUARRY.

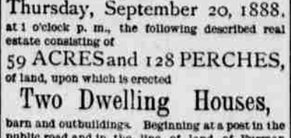
TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth at striking down of property, one-fourth less ten per cent at confirmation absolute and remaining three-fourths Sept. 24, '88, with interest from Sept. 24, '88. Possession given April 1, 1889. The same also sold subject to the "comfortable maintenance and support of Elizabeth Zeigler during her natural life" as per the will of George Zeigler Sr., deceased, recorded at Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH R. ZEIGLER,
CHRISMAN, Atty. Administrator.
aug. 24.

LADIES

Enamel your Ranges twice a year, tops once a week and you have the finest polished stove in the world. For sale by all Grocers and Stove Dealers.

Moyer Brothers Jobbing Agents, Bloomsburg, Pa. aug. 24'88-3-m.



Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

aug 24

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administrator's executors and guardian's accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg September the 24th 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

No. 1. The first and final account of William Deiong administrator of Samuel Heller, late of Orange township, deceased.

No. 2. The first and final account of George D. Heath, executor of the last will and testament of John Heath, of Jackson township Columbia county deceased.

No. 3. First and final account of Aaron W. Gruver administrator etc. of Catharine Gruver, late of Main township, deceased.

No. 4. The second and final account of Samuel Snyder executor of the last will and testament of George Fedder, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

No. 5. The first and final account of Henry Hartzel administrator of Susannah Hartzel, late of Main township, deceased.

No. 6. First and final account of Isaiah Bower administrator of the estate of Henry G. Martz, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

No. 7. The account of Lemuel Drake guardian of Emma Catharine Zeigler, a minor child of Daniel Zeigler deceased.

No. 8. First and final account of Rebecca Beck administrator of Samuel Beck, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

No. 9 First and final account of John Chamber, lain surviving executor of John M. Chamberlain, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 10. The first and partial account of William Chrisman executor of the last will and testament of Deborah Harrison, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 11. First and partial account of David Mouser one of the executors of Jesse Wertman, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 12. The first and partial account of J. O. Doty and Ira Doty administrators etc. of Jonas Doty, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

No. 13. First and final account of Samuel C. Jayne executor of the estate of Lizzie J. Wilson, late of Berwick, deceased.

No. 14. First and final account of A. K. Smith administrator of the estate of Martha Long, late of Madison township, deceased.

No. 15. Account of Franklin Persing administrator of Peter Persing deceased, late of Locust township, Columbia county Pa.

No. 16. Account of Wm. P. Faus (first and final) executor of Thomas Faus, late of the township of Pine, county of Columbia, deceased.

No. 17. Account of Geo. W. Hogart administrator of Reuben Bogert, late of Heinlock township, deceased.

No. 18. First and final account of Oscar J. Hess trustee of the real estate of Reuben Hess, deceased.

No. 19. The first and final account of A. P. Young administrator of Wilson A. Thomas, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county Pa., deceased.

No 20. First and final account of Moses McHenry executor of the last will and testament of William Whitenight, late of Fishingcreek, deceased.

No. 21. First and final account of Allen Mann administrator de bonus non c. t. a. of Caroline Mann late of Beaver township, deceased.

No. 22. The first and final account of Nehemiah Kitchen administrator of Samuel Savage, deceased.

No. 23. Account of Emma Osmun administratrix of L. P. Osmun, late of Catawissa Columbia county Pa., deceased.

No. 24. First and final account of Mary M. Sitler, J. E. Sitler and C. F. Sitler administrators of Reuben Sitler, late of Orange township Columbia county Pa., deceased.

No. 25. The first and final account of John A. Funston, guardian of Harrison W. Helwig.

No. 26. Second and final account of Harriet W. Eck administratrix of Reese M. Eck, deceased.

No. 27. First and final account of John R. Eves guardian of Fannie V. Sands.

No. 28. First and ——— account of John R. Eves guardian of Mary E. Sands.

No. 29. First and final account of Henry Forman guardian of C. H. Kline, late of Scott township.

No. 30. First and final account of G. H. Gordner administrator of Jacob Chamberiain, deceased.

No. 31. Second and final account of C. M. Creveling surviving executor or Isaac Creveling, late of Scott township, deceased.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
aug. 31 '88 Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg on

MONDAY, September 24th, 1888,

at 2 p. m., all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a pine knot thence by land of Jacob Stine north eighty-six degrees, west eighty perches to a post, thence by land of David Helwig south one and one-half degrees, east one hundred and seventy-seven perches to an old stone heap, thence by land of the same north sixty-nine degrees, east fifty-one perches to a post, thence by lands of same south three degrees, east forty-two perches to a stone, thence by land of the same north seventy-five degrees, east forty-two perches to a stone, thence by land of Augustus Strausser north ten and one-half degrees east twenty-two perches to a post, thence by land of the same north thirty-three degrees, west six and three-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of the same north nine and one-half degrees west twelve perches to a pine, thence by land of the same north thirty-two degrees, west nine and four-tenths perches to a chestnut, thence by land of the same north seven degrees, west four and four-tenths perches to a white oak, thence by land of the same north seventy-two degrees, west ninety-five perches to a fallen pine, thence by land of Solomon Rhinard, north nine degrees, east one hundred and sixty perches to the place of beginning, containing eighty-seven acres and one hundred and forty-nine perches neat measure,

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Francis Glassmeyer.

SAMUEL SMITH.
RHAWN, Atty. Sheriff.
aug. 31.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and will be presented to the said court on the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1888 and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

1. The account of the trustees of "The Odd Fellows Hall Association of the Borough of Berwick" as filed by David Baucher treasurer of said corporation.

2. The account of S. C. Jayne trustee appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, to sell the real estate of "The Odd Fellows Hall Association of the Borough of Berwick" said corporation having been dissolved by decree of the court.

WM. H. SNYDER, Prothy.
Prothy's office, Aug 27, 1888.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following widows appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1888 and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

Simon Fetterman Est., Locust, personalty $300.
Allen Mann Est., Beaver, personalty $300.
N. B. Creasy Est., Mifflin, personalty $300.
John Letoy Est., Locust, personalty $300.
George Zeigler Est., personalty $143.20, realty $156.80. $300.

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk O. C.
Clerk's office, Bloomsburg, August 27, 1888.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Hoffman.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator, will meet at the office of C. E. Geyer Esq., at Catawissa, Tuesday September 4th, at 9 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and prove their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
Aug. 3 '88 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of D. W. Walter, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Columbia county to state an account between the administratrix and said estate, and make report to next term according to the prayer of the petition, will perform the duties of his appointment at the office of W. H. Rhawn Esq. in Catawissa on Friday September 21st 1888, at ten o'clock a. m.,

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.50 a year.
Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1888.

STATIONS.	Ar. SOUTH. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. NORTH. P. M.	A. M.
Bloomsburg	7 31	2 16	8 00	9 00	6 40	6 00	
Main Street	7 20	2 06	7 50	9 11	6 51	6 05	
Irondale	7 18	2 04	7 48	9 13	6 54	6 08	
Paper Mill	7 11	1 52	7 39	9 25	7 04	6 18	
Lightstreet	7 08	1 47	7 35	9 30	7 08	6 18	
Orangeville	6 55	1 33	7 25	9 50	7 20	6 27	
Forks	6 45	1 14	7 13	10 01	7 34	6 37	
Tubbs	6 41	1 08	7 08	10 07	7 38	6 41	
Stillwater	6 36	1 01	7 02	10 15	7 44	6 46	
Benton	6 18	12 50	6 54	10 30	7 52	6 54	
"	A	12 10		11 00			
Elsons	6 25	12 05	6 49	11 05	7 56	6 57	
Cole's Creek	6 22	12 00	6 45	11 10	8 00	7 00	
Sugarloaf	6 19	11 55	6 40	11 15	8 05	7 03	
Laubach	6 17	11 50	6 37	11 20	8 09	7 05	
Central	6 10	11 40	6 30	11 30	8 16	7 12	
	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	

Trains on the P. & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:21 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:38 p. m.	6:01 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:46 a. m.
6.36 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

$25.00 Reward

Will be paid for information leading to conviction of any person or persons fishing with gill nets, seines, explosives, poisonous baits or by any other unlawful means in any of the waters of Columbia county.
COLUMBIA COUNTY GAME AND FISH ASSO.
aug. 24-3m.

SALES.

SEPTEMBER 8th.—John P. Jones, trustee, will sell valuable real estate known as the Welsh Baptist church property situate in the town of Bloomsburg, at 2 p. m. See advertisement in another column.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

WANTED.—1000 bushels of baking apples wanted by E. Deiffenbach, Bloomsburg. [tf

FOR SALE.—A special "Pony Star" bicycle, latest pattern, in first-class order, has not been run over 50 miles.
JOE. WELLS.
Bloomsburg, Pa. aug-24.

M'Killip Bros. have completely refitted their studio with the best and most approved instruments for portraiture, from locket size up to life size, and instruments especially adapted to photographing out door groups and residences, together with the latest scenic effects and accessories. Babies' pictures par excellence for which has been added a special extra rapid Voigtlaender Euryscope. Copying, enlarging and photographic reproductions of drawings, patent models and machinery intelligently executed. Animals photographed by the flash light process. Life size crayon portraits in gold frame only $10.

Personal.

Judge Rockefeller and son of Sunbury have returned from their European tour.

Dr. and Mrs. Shattuck are at the North Mountain.

Mr. Chas. Walters and wife of Somerset, Somerset county, are visiting relatives here.

Miss Lottie Powell of New York is visiting Mrs. L. S. Wintersteen.

Mr. Clyde Mercer of Ohio, is visiting his brother, Mr. James H. Mercer, the druggist.

Miss Ida Bernhard has returned from her visit to Bellefonte.

C. C. Trench spent the week at the Grangers' picnic at Williams' Grove.

Mr. J. Saltzer has been confined to his bed the past week by illness.

Mr William Ipher of Benton township spent last Saturday in town on business.

Miss Mary Fairchilds, of Montandon Pa., is the guest of Miss Hattie Sloan.

Mr. and Mrs. David Winner spent Sunday with friends in Nanticoke.

Col. J. G. Freeze and wife went to Ganoga Lake Thursday of last week.

Fred Williams, of Northumberland, was in town Monday visiting friends.

Mrs. S. B. Henderson of Montgomery Station is visiting friends in this place.

Miss Lottie and Bessie Kuhn returned Tuesday from their visit among friends at Hughesville.

Messrs. Kase and McGill, of Danville, attended the ball game here last Friday afternoon.

Mr. John Moran of Centralia drove up on Monday with his daughter who has entered as a student at the Normal.

B. Fred Dilley, the erratic editor of the *Kingston Valley Times*, who has been so much talked about, has returned to his post on that paper.

Mr. John Zaner, of Forks, Columbia county, visited relations in this place and vicinity several days this week.—*Dushore Review.*

Mr. C. Mears is at Williams' Grove this week introducing his celebrated washer. He is meeting with success wherever he introduces his machine.

Mr. I. Maier has leased one of the finest store rooms in Bloomsburg and will remove there with his family shortly. We are sorry to lose Mr. Maier as he is a good citizen and successful business man. He does not feel like letting well enough alone and we trust the change of base will prove to his advantage.—*Lock Haven Republican.*

Miss Laura Burnhard will remain and attend the Bellefonte Academy.

Elegant flannel shirts at Lowenberg's.

The Grangers' Interstate Picnic at Williams' Grove began on Tuesday.

Great clearing sale of shoes at F. D. Dentler's.

E. A. Rawlings' two little daughters have a little brother, and Ed. is happy.

The annual Chautauqua picnic was held at Oak Grove yesterday, Thursday.

Orders taken for school books and school supplies at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

The Hughesville First National bank began business last Monday.

The "Cold Day" Company open the theatrical season at the Opera House next Tuesday evening, September 4th.

Next Thursday will be Grand Army Day and the biggest day that Bloomsburg has known for a number of years.

The full text of the President's recent message to Congress is given on our first page this week.

All the latest styles of bracelets. Cleveland and Harrison scarf pins at C. E. Savage's.

M. S. Williams will have a stand at corner of Main and Market on Grand Army Day.

E. Jacoby will open his "Oyster Bay" on Friday. Shell oysters, tub oysters and fresh fish.

Thursday, September 6th, is the last day for the registration of voters. See to it that you are assessed and registered by that time.

A handsome sign in the shape of a large yellow boot, has been swung across Main street in front of the Housel Bros.' Shoe store.

Don't fail to see Perkins D. Fisher's company in the musical comedy, "A Cold Day," at the Opera House Tuesday evening, September 4th.

Boring for oil near English Centre, Lycoming county, is in progress. Two strong veins of salt water and a flow of gas have already been struck.

Miss E. Barkley will open a good assortment of fall millinery about Sept 1st. Latest styles, lowest prices. Call and see. Main St. below Market.

A request to the Normal students. Do not buy your tablets, pencils, box paper, school books, slates, &c., until you have seen our stock. J. H. MERCER.

Prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Regular services will now again be held in the Lutheran church, commencing next Sabbath morning, Mr. Manhart having returned from his summer vacation.

Go to the Opera House and try the new seats at the performance of "A Cold Day" by Fisher's comedy company next Tuesday evening.

We return thanks to Mr. Jacob Dieffenbauch for the luscious watermelon left at this office a few days ago. It was of an excellent variety of which Mr. Dieffenbauch has a fine crop this year.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will serve lunch at their rooms on the 6th of September. They will also have barrels of water on the streets for the use of the public.

An accident on the Pennsylvania road Monday prevented the daily papers from reaching here until evening. The occurrence was the burning of a train of oil cars at Wayne station.

The Bloomsburg school board has made some vast improvements in the Fifth street public school building. The walls have been calcamined, the wood work repainted and new floors laid.

The Normal school began its fall term Tuesday under very favorable conditions. The female side of the boarding house is crowded, there being more than at any preceding fall term.

The annual harvest services of the Orangeville charge will be held as follows: Hidlay, Sept. 2, at 10:30 a. m.; Briarcreek, Sept. 2, at 2:30 a. m.; Zion, Sept. 9, at 10:30 a. m.; Orangeville, Sept. 16, at 10:30 a. m. and St. James, Sept. 23, at 10:15 a. m.

Mr. Samuel Kressler of Espy, who is over eighty-four years of age was the last to receive his duplicate from the commissioners office and was the first to make his return. He came into the office Tuesday with the gold in his hands.

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

H. M. Hockman will have charge of the dinner stand at the Berwick fair. He will move the stand from its present site inside of the race course. Mr. Hockman has established himself as just the man to have charge of the dinner stand. He pleases everybody.

The lawn tennis tournament at the grounds of the Bonita Club of this place Thursday afternoon of last week between the Catawissa and home clubs resulted in the complete defeat of the visiting club, the Bonitas taking every set.

Superintendent Leader will issue excursion tickets over the B. & S. railroad, Thursday September 6th, Grand Army day. A special train will be run which will leave Central at 7:30 and Benton at 8:00 a. m. Returning will leave Bloomsburg about 11 p. m.

It costs something to ride across the United States on a special train. Mrs. G. B. Markle, wife of the wealthy coal operator who died recently at Jeddo, Luzerne county, paid $2,500 for the run from Portland, Ore., to Chicago in coming home to attend her husband's funeral.

The Pennsylvania Reserve meeting at Bloomsburg, Pa., on Grand Army Day Sept. 6th, promises to be an unusually large and interesting gathering. It will be interesting for all Reserves to go because, besides the opportunity of meeting comrades not seen since the war, the monument question will receive particular attention and important action will be taken.

There is no longer a doubt remaining in the mind of anyone that Bloomsburg is about to experience a big boom. It has been sleeping for many years, but at last, with the coming of the new bridge, the Silk Mill and Carpet Factory, and other industries that will doubtless follow, it will awaken from its slumbers, and, like Rip Van Winkle after his twenty year nap, wonder whether it is itself or some other town.

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

The public schools of this place will open next Monday.

For school supplies of all kinds go to Mercer's.

The Autumn meeting of the Sunday schools of Centre township will take place at the Lime Ridge Evangelical church, Saturday September 8th, when an interesting program will be carried out.

A nice top spring wagon went through this place on Tuesday, from The Millville Wagon Works, on its way to Moses Silcher's at Mountain Grove. The people over the river are finding out where to go for good wagons.

A. N. Brice & Sons of Sunbury have commenced the publication of the "Northumberland County Legal News, a weekly publication devoted to legal doings in county and State." The first number is full of interesting matter.

That oil may be found in this place is now an open secret. An expert was here last week and took away samples of the oil for analysis. Mr. Messenger refused a $500, cash offer for his well just as it stands from a Philadelphia gentleman, last week. —*Laporte Republican.*

The Berwick fair commences one week from next Wednesday. The exhibition promises to be better this year than at any previous year. Invitation has been sent to Gen. Beaver and he has replied that he will accept, and will be present, probably on Friday. The cyclorama of the battle of Gettysburg will be one of the attractive features.

A telegram was received here Wednesday evening announcing the sudden death of Mr. Zebulon S. Robbins at Ocean Grove. At the time of going to press we can not get the particulars, except that he was known to be well on Sunday, and that no word had been received of his sickness, until the message announced his death Wednesday afternoon.

Rev. Uhl, Lutheran missionery to India, gave an address Sunday in the Lutheran church. Sixteen years ago Mr. Uhl first went into the mission field. Three years ago he returned to the United States to regain his health, and raise funds for building a college in India. He has succeeded well, and has now the greater part of the necessary twenty-five thousand dollars subscribed.

The Grand Opera House was literally packed last nigh, and the comedy "A Cold Day, or the Laplanders," is gaining the favor of the public. Messrs. Sampson and Lessenger are creating great merriment for the audiences nightly, and the piece has caught on.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

This excellent company may be seen at the Bloomsburg Opera House next Tuesday evening, September 4th. Don't miss it.

Five hundred pairs of ladies' shoes to be closed out at less than cost at F. D. Dentler's.

The Scranton Bicycle Club will take an excursion on September 3d, to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Buffalo International Fair, which begins on the 4th, to remain open ten days, and the World's Bicycle Tournament, which will be in progress on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th, and will be the greatest event of the kind ever undertaken by wheelman. Tickets for the round trip are $6.25 from Plymouth, good until the 12th inclusive.

The Y. M. C. A. at Berwick has just completed its arrangments for holding out door entertainments. A grand stand has been erected for the use of the band or orchestra. On all sides of the stand are painted beautiful landscapes. The settees scattered throughout the lawn are in various colors giving a fine effect. The people of Berwick are justly proud of their association, and do everything possible to make it pleasant for the young men of the place.

New and very comfortable seats are being placed in the Opera House by the management, in order to insure comfort to their patrons. It will make a great improvement in the house, the lower portion of which will seat 632 persons. Don't fail to try them next Tuesday evening when the comedy company presenting the musical comedy "A Cold Day," will appear there.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Aug. 28, 1888.

Mr. Dan Bauman, Mrs. J. W. Fox, Wm. Guist, Miss Alice Hutchings, Mr. Benj. Kingsley, Miss Anna Lyons, Mr. Peter Synnon, Miss Gertrude Wagner.

POSTALS.

Miss Ella Lunger, Melford Vernoy.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."
GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The occupants of the houses at Locust Gap wrecked by the explosion last spring have brought suit against the P. & R. Railroad Co. to recover damages. The houses were the property of the Coal and Iron company, which is virtually the same as the railroad corporation. The plaintiffs claim damages in the neighborhood of $100,000. Under the law the Railroad Co. is required to show that it did not in any way through its negligence contribute to the accident, which caused the fatalities at Locust Gap.

The veterans of the G. A. R. are making great preparations for Grand Army day at Bloomsburg on Sept. 6th. Mahanoy City will be represented by Severn Post, and delegates of the Gen. E. O. C. Ord Camp, Sons of Veterans, Severn Women's Relief Corps, and a number of visiting citizens. Posts and auxiliary corps from Shenandoah, Ashland, Girardville, Frackville and perhaps Tamaqua, will go on the same train, via the P. & R. over the Catawissa route.—*Ashland Advocate.*

The latest colors in stiff and slouch hats are golden brown, tobacco and cedar. You can get them at Lowenberg's.

A most enjoyable party was given by Miss Mame McHenry last Friday evening at the home of her father, Mr. Daniel McHenry, at Stillwater. About forty young people from this place were present, the party going up and returning on a special train of two cars over the B. & S. road. The evening was very pleasantly spent in dancing and other social enjoyments; excellent refreshments were served about twelve o'clock and the party broke up and started on the return trip shortly after two, arriving at home at three o'clock.

The Reformed Sunday school of Bloomsburg will picnic at Hess's Grove, near Central, next Saturday, Sept. 1. The fare for the round trip has been fixed at the low rate of 40 cents. The train on the B. & S. R. R. will leave the D. L. & W. station at 8:30 a. m. sharp. This may be the last cheap rate excursion to the above named popular place during the present season. Avail yourself of this opportunity. If the weather proves unfavorable on Saturday, the excursion will be postponed to the following Monday or Tuesday, notice of which will be given.

Slates, pencils and tablets of all descriptions at Mercer's drug and book store.

The Sixth Annual Reunion of the G. A. R. of the middle district of Pennsylvania will be held at Bloomsburg Thursday, September sixth. The following program will be carried out: There will be a parade of all posts and bands in attendance, at 2 o'clock p. m., and in the evening camp-fire in the Opera House at 7:30. The fire will be kept burning by Thos. J. Stewart, Asst. Adjt. General, of Philadelphia; Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, H. G. Williams, Asst. Quartermaster Gen. of Philadelphia, Thomas Kay of Philadelphia, and many others. There will be two games of ball at Athletic Park during the day, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. Excursion tickets at low rates will be issued on all roads and trains will be run to suit everybody.

All the latest fall styles of hats just received at Lowenberg's.

It would be almost impossible to bestow too much praise upon the side-splitting musical comedy now running at the Grand under the title of "A Cold Day, or the Laplanders." It is the greatest of the Grand season for amusing situations, and yet throughout there is nothing but a refined cast to the mirth-provoking scenes. In addition to the comedy element of the piece, each act is flavored with a number of popular songs which always win favor with an audience, and especially where the company possesses so many really good voices. Some of the renditions were superb, and an encore was responded to after each. The charming little songster, Zoe Prouty, fairly captured every heart in the audience by her exquisite rendition of the song, "I'm so Shy." Nothing more taking has been given here for some time. As comedians, Messrs. Lessenger and Sampson are fine, and keep the audience in a constant state of merriment. Individually and collectively, the company is unusually strong, and this will surely be one of the great weeks at the Grand. The audiences yesterday were large and appreciative. The same bill this afternoon and tonight.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Bloomsburg Opera House, Tuesday evening, September 4th.

Read W. H. Brooke & Co's. advertisement this week.

If Davy Boonton, of Lewisburg, formerly of this place, tells the truth, says the Northumberland *Press*, he had a thrilling experience with a highwayman on Blue Hill, on last Sunday while on his way with a horse and buggy to the colored campmeeting at Clement's park. Davy was alone in the buggy, and when he reached a lonely place on the road he met a stranger on foot, and while endeavoring to show courtesy to the footman by turning to one side of the road, the footman in turn took advantage of the kindness and grabbed the reins of the horse and at the point of a revolver commanded Davy to deliver up his loose wealth or die. Davy being a little slow in disgorging, and while planning what course to pursue to retain one of the two dollars he had in his pocket, the highwayman gave him to understand that he would not stand any trifling by firing a shot over Davy's head. The shot brought Davy to time, and he handed his cash, without making any division, and his watch and chain, to the robber. When Davy reached Northumberland his countenance bore a pitiful expression, which led us to believe that he told the truth about the attack.

David will be well remembered at this place, he having been employed as porter at several of our hotels at different times. He made a great record for himself as a base-ball player while here.

A large stock of children's suits just received at Lowenberg's.

E. R. Ikeler, Esq.

The following sketch appeared in the Danville *Daily Sun* of August 16th.

"The subject of this sketch was born in Greenwood township on February 27, 1838. His father was an industrious and frugal farmer and early instilled in the mind of his son that no ambition was honorable but to do well the present duty, and the great nobility of work. Mr. Ikeler's early years were spent in working upon the farm and attending at the public schools of the neighborhood.

At the age of sixteen he became a student at the Greenwood Seminary, which at that time enjoyed the reputation of being one of the leading schools in this section. Subsequently he learned the miller's trade, and upon completing his apprenticeship he purchased an interest in the mill and continued in that business up until 1865, a period of ten years. This business was engaged in when very profitable, and was prosperous. During the time that he was in the milling business he purchased a good miscellaneous library, and continued reading and improving himself for future usefulness. Through the advice of his old instructor, Mr. Burgess, a prominent teacher in the schools, and by the persuasion of friends, he determined to sell the mill and commence the study of the law. In 1865 he moved to Bloomsburg and entered the office of Col. John G. Freeze as a law student, and in regular course was admitted to the bar. His ability as a lawyer was early recognized and his rise at the bar was rapid. Raised from among the people, and of the people, he enters into the sympathies and feelings that guide the masses. Kind and agreeable in his manner he loves the association of the people, and as a lawyer he has always conducted himself with becoming dignity, yet never felt himself elevated above his fellows of the farm and mill. He is industrious to a fault, and always quick to grasp the point upon which a cause must hinge.

These traits of character besides being a good and effective speaker have made him a successful lawyer and strong with juries. His practice has been retained in the important causes at the bar and frequently heard in the Supreme Court of the State. No lawyer of his years ever did more work for nothing. A poor man's cause he never left undefended, even when there was no hope of reward.

Mr. Ikeler served for one term as District Attorney, and has frequently been accorded positions of trust and responsibility by his fellow citizens. Success never made him giddy, but rather spurred him on with renewed effort to attain higher rank in his profession. His life has been governed by a deep moral sense and a great regard for the right. He is now in the vigor and prime of life and capable of doing the labors of a Judge's position." It has not been our purpose to give any extended biography of Mr. Ikeler, but briefll to mention the elements of his character, which have made him great as a lawyer, and which so eminently qualified him for the office of President Judge.

Successful as a man of business, successful as a lawyer, and if the suffrages of his fellow citizens will grant him the privilege, he will be successful in the office of Judge —a wise and conservative interpreter of the law and safe guardian of the people's right."

Arsenic and quinine are dangerous drugs to accumulate in one's system, and it is to be hoped that these poisons, as a remedy for ague, have had their day. Ayer's Ague Cure is a sure antidote for the ague, is perfectly safe to take, and is warranted to cure.

Last fall the Columbia county court made a decree for the construction of a road from the State road, near Numidia to Roaring Creek, the Northumberland county line, with the expectation that the movement would be seconded by a similar act on the part of our own county officials. Nothing, however was done. At the solicitation of the farmers of the Numidia section Postmaster Brofee is now securing signatures to a petition to be presented to Judge Rockefeller asking for a decree which will take up the construction of the road where Columbia's work ends and bring the thoroughfare to Mt. Carmel, a distance of three miles. It is estimated that the road can be constructed for $500 per mile. This would require an outlay of $1500, an insignificant sum, when it is remembered that a rich agricultural region would be brought eight miles nearer our doors, and the traveling public saved eight hard miles in journeying to Catawissa, Bloomsburg and other points. It is so seldom that any county improvements are asked for in this end that we feel assured that a proper presentation of the subject to the county officials will meet with favorable action.—*Mt. Carmel News.*

The Danville Fair.

The eighteenth Annual Exhibition of the Montour Agricultural Society will be held at Danville Pa., on September 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1888. Extensive preparations are being made for the same and it promises to be the largest and finest fair ever held by this society. All the old buildings and sheds have been removed and new and substantial buildings erected in their places. The track and grounds have been leveled and put in first class condition and new and pleasant drives made. The society belongs to the Central Pennsylvania Trotting Circuit and fine exhibitions of speed may be expected. The Cyclorama of Gettysburg will be on exhibition and numerous other attractions will be had. Hon. Mortimore Whitehead of Washington City will deliver an interesting and instructive address on "Husbandry" on Friday morning, the 14th, at 10 o'clock. Firemen's day on Saturday. The premium list is large and liberal. The citizens of this section are cordially invited to be present.

All school books bought of W. H. Brooke & Co. covered free of charge.

Grand Army Day.

Preparations are being made for a great time next Thursday and if the weather is favorable there will be the largest crowd here that has ever visited Bloomsburg. A grand arch has been erected at Main and Market streets by Ent Post, and there will be other arches at different points. The public buildings and many business places and residences will be appropriately decorated, an expert decorator coming from New York for the purpose. Everybody who can, should put up decorations, and make the town look as gay and attractive as possible. There will be a train going south on the D. L. & W. at about ten o'clock p. m. and one north at about 12. Trains on the P. & R. will transfer passengers by rail, on the D. L. & W.

The control of eating stands has been given to Ent Post by the town council and all applicants for permits to erect such stands must be made to the Post. No fakirs or swindlers of any kind will be allowed to operate in the town, and any one found engaged in such schemes will be promptly dealt with.

The line of the parade will be as follows: Form in three divisions, 1st division on Market south of Main; 2d division resting on Main, west of Market; 3rd division resting on Market. Up Main to East, to Fifth, to Market, to Third, to West, to Main, to Normal School, countermarch down Main.

From information received thus far received there will be at least 2500 men in line.

All the school books used at the Normal kept in stock at Mercer's drug and book store.

Council Proceedings.

August 13, 1888.

Special meeting. Present President P. S. Harman and members Hassert, Sterling, Ringler, Wolf and Wells. The president stated that the object of the meeting was: 1st, to take action on a request of the Bloomsburg Steam and Electric Light Co. to dig a well in Sterner's alley between 5th and 6th streets; 2nd, consider the propriety of laying drain pipes on Iron street from north side of Sixth street to south side of Seventh street; 3rd, to take action in regard to disposing of the storm water on east side of East street at or near Lockards' shops. Moved and seconded that permission be granted the S. & E. L. Co. to dig a well in Sterner's alley, the company to leave the alley in as good shape as before the digging, and before digging said well, to give to the town such indemnity against damage as the solicitors directs. Agreed to Moved and seconded that the proposition made by Mr. McGill, supervisor of the D. L. & W. R. R. Co., that the Co. would put in drain pipe for draining storm water down Iron street across said railroad if the town continue said pipe to carry the water to the canal, the railroad company would do all the trenching, be accepted. Agreed to. Moved and seconded that a culvert be placed across East street from a point at or near Lockards' car shops to the culvert at the corner of East and Sixth streets. Agreed to. On motion council adjourned.

Reduced Rates to the Pennsylvania State Fair via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Association will hold its thirty-fourth annual exhibition at the fair grounds in Philadelphia, September 3d to 15th, 1888. Since the last exhibition a large amount of money has been expended in improving the grounds, enlarging the buildings, and adding new accommodations for exhibits and stock, so that the equipment of the grounds is now unsurpassed in the country. The display of agricultural products, implements, machinery, and live stock will be very large, and the $25,000 offered in premiums will render the competition spirited. Beside these departments the trotting races, polo contests, athletic sports, and a large number of novel and interesting special features will add a variety of entertainment and instruction never before offered.

The proximity of the fair grounds to the Pennsylvania Railroad renders access from all parts of the country very easy. For the accommodation of visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets September 3d to 14th, from principal stations on the main line and branches at greatly-reduced rates. Special arrangements will be made, and trains will run as occasion requires, due announcement of which will be made later.

MR. JOHN KELLAR, Germantown, writes. —I despaired of a care of a long standing case of nervous debility having been treated by many so called advertising specialists, family and hospital physicians without effect, when Dr. Theel, 538 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, took my case and made a permanent cure. Thank God and Dr. Theel's knowledge I am a perfectly sound and healthy man and would advise all sufferers to consult him.

They Married Themselves.

S. W. Beemer, a merchant, of Taylorsville, Lackawanna county, and Jenny D. Thomas, a young and really handsome girl, of Scranton, entered the office of the Register of Wills at Wilkesbarre recently, and applied for a marriage license. All the necessary questions were answered and the license given them. They then stated their desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the act of June 23 1885, and marry themselves. They did so then and there, the necessary papers being made out and signed by both and the marriage completed without any minister or justice and without any form or ceremony whatever. This is, so far as known, the first case of the kind under that provision of that law.

A Defeat.

Our boys on Saturday last met their "Jonahs" when they crossed bats with the Danville ball players, and *as usual* met with a crushing defeat. Just think of it! Not one earned run and score 7 to 1; what was the matter? Nothing, only Shaffer couldn't play a little bit, Hagenbuch was off and Ent surprised his admirers by dropping an easily thrown ball, spoiling a pretty assist of Hagenbuch's; these, our three best players are partly responsible for the defeat. Hayes again did noble work, striking out eighteen (18) men, an unprecedented record of any Bloomsburg pitcher; Deal was off in his playing, having five passed balls. Ikeler made two pretty stops but made one wild throw to first. Danville's all around playing was of a high order, especially the playing of Reed the short stop. Hoffner, as a kicker, excelled. Housel umpired impartially. Following is the score:

BLOOMSBURG.	R	1B	A	PO	E
Shaffer 2b	0	1	3	2	3
Hagenbuch 3b	0	0	1	1	2
Hayes p	0	1	18	2	0
Ent 1b	0	1	1	8	1
Sylvis cf	1	0	0	0	0
Deal c	0	0	2	14	0
Heist rf	0	1	0	0	0
Ikeler ss	0	0	1	0	0
Eyer lf	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	4	25	27	6

DANVILLE.	R	1B	A	PO	E
Ammerman cf	1	1	0	0	1
J Shannon 2b	0	0	2	2	0
W Shannon 1b	1	0	1	14	0
Hoffner p	0	0	6	1	0
Gosh c	0	0	1	6	0
Ross 3b	1	0	3	1	1
Reed ss	2	0	9	1	0
Martin lf	1	1	0	2	0
Wyant rf	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	7	4	22	27	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bloomsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Danville	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—7

Summary—Earned runs—Bloomsburg 0; Danville 0. Stolen bases—Ammerman 1, Ross 1. Double play—Reed to J. Shannon to W Shannon 1. Hit by pitched ball—Reed, 1; J. Shannon, 2; Deal, 1. Base on balls—Hoffner, 1. Wild pitch—Hayes, 1 Passed balls—Deal, 5. Missed 3d strike—Deal, 2. Wild throws—Ikeler, 1; Sylvis, 1; Hayes, 1. Fumbled grounder—Shaffer, 1; Hagenbuch, 1. Muffed thrown ball—Ent, 1. Umpire—Housel.

S. E. F.

Lives of the Candidates.

A TIMELY AND DIGNIFIED WORK BY W. U. HENSEL AND GEORGE F. PARKER.

An agreeable variation from the hackneyed eulogies of campaign literature is furnished in the "Lives and Public Services of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman" by William Uhler Hensel, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pa., and George F. Parker, managing editor of the New York *Press*.

At this late day anything like a eulogy of Grover Cleveland would be a work of grotesque supererogation, and yet, inevitably, one feels that the nearer glimpse of the man afforded by this work must elevate him in the esteem of all thinking men.

This is not a work of apology for any of Mr. Cleveland's acts; and yet, the real facts of certain parts of his life which have been seized upon by his enemies to belittle him or put him in an undivided light, show very clearly a good purpose and clear sense.

From first to last it may truthfully be said that office has sought Grover Cleveland at first, indeed, in vain, as when, in 1867, he declined the U. S. Assistant District Attorneyship for the Northern New York district. But on January 1, 1882, when he became Mayor of Buffalo, it was with the approval of the largest majority the city had ever given.

The kind of political "availability" which consists in official integrity has always been that for which Mr. Cleveland was known. His career as Mayor, the acts which have just been recited and which characterize the whole of his official life, were of the sort which rendered him "available" for the candidacy for Governor. 1882, the year of political change and upheavel, favored the man of destiny.

From this point the career of Grover Cleveland belongs to the history of the nation, and it is needless to rehearse it in these columns. The criticism of this biography, however, upon Mr. Cleveland's work as Governor, being largely a matter of fact, is well worth reprinting.

Of the book before us it may be said that it is a valuable and excellent work, one in which great compass and variety have not led to the sacrifice of literary grace and interest. It is, indeed, almost a library of reference. Space forbids any such extended comment upon the excellent review of the life of Allen G. Thurman, as has been given to that of the President. In addition to these leading topics will be found a record of the Democratic National Convention of 1888, including platform and resolutions, a statement of the principles of the leaders of Democracy from Washington down, the President's famous message of December 1887 on tariff reform, the "Citizens Hand-Book" (a large reference book in itself) and many portraits. Pp. 587, Cloth.

The work is issued by the well known house of Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, Chicago, and Kansas City, and is beautifully illustrated. We are not surprised to hear it is having a wonderfully rapid sale through agents.

Here is a fine chance for energetic young men to make money, as every family in the land should be afforded a chance to procure this remarkably interesting and important work and that right speedily.

Trial List.

Mary E. Heacock vs. Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. et. al.
A. B. Stewart vs. McKelvy Brink.
Andrew Fowler vs. C. D. Fowler.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. Gideon G. Hosler.
S. W. Adams vs. A. B. Croop.
Samuel Appleman's Exr. vs C. W. Miller.
William E. Tubbs et al. vs. Freeman McAfee.
Allen B. Croop vs. H. B. Low.
Henry C. Snyder vs. Jackson & Woodin Mfg. Co.
Daniel Reedy, Receiver, vs. Cordelia Kisner.
Bloomsburg Bkg. Co. vs. Stephen Pohe et al.
Daniel H. Sponenberg vs. George K. Hess.
Geo. S. Fleckenstine use vs. A. A. Wilson.
Charles W. Cole vs. Ezekiel Cole.
J. B. Wilson vs. I. E. Patterson.
Irvin Bros. vs. James Hagerty, et ux.
John H. Richter vs. Borough of Danville.

To Investors.

Persons having money to invest at a high rate of interest should consider the advantages offered by the Guaranty Investment Company of New York, which has a capital of $250,000, and guarantees the payment of all loans made by it. L. A. Riley of Centralia is one of the officers. Full information can be obtained by applying either in person or by letter, to Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, agent. tf.

Jurymen for September Term.

GRAND JURY.

The following named persons were drawn to serve as members of the grand jury for September court:

BERWICK—W. V. Palmer.
BRIARCREEK—Lamon Martz, Clarence Sponenberg.
CATAWISSA—Frank Gable, C. W. Harder.
CENTRE—Samuel Lutz.
CONYNGHAM—G. W. Billman, John P. Hannon.
FISHINGCREEK—Daniel Wenner.
GREENWOOD—M. M. Appleman, Jackson Robbins.
JACKSON—Joshua Savage.
LOCUST—Jacob I. Stine.
MAIN—D. S. Brown.
MADISON—John A. Dildine, John M. Smith.
MIFFLIN—Aaron Andreas.
MT. PLEASANT—Frank Davis.
ORANGE—H. C. Bowman, Aaron Patterson.
PINE—S. J. Eckman. A. J. Lyons.
SCOTT—Boyd Henry, Martin Savage.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

The following is a list of traverse jurors drawn for September term of court.

First Week.

BENTON—W. L. Cole, W. S. Laubach.
BERWICK—C. C. Long, Stephen Vanhouten, John Reedy.
BLOOM—Lloyd Fox, William H. Housel, John Klinger, L. D. Kase, Henry Ohl, B. F. Savitts, Wm. Wolf, Alfred Hower.
CATAWISSA—Lloyd Berger, H. J. Strouse. Charles Sharpless.
CENTRALIA—John O'Donnell, James Reilly.
CONYNGHAM—L. W. Sanger,
FISHINGCREEK—William J. Smith.
GREENWOOD—C. B. Johnson.
JACKSON—Henry Hagenbuch.
LOCUST—Adam Clayberger, Lawson H. Lee.
MIFFLIN—Freeman Smoyer.
MONTOUR—Daniel Fry.
ORANGE—David Grover, Abner Welsch.
SCOTT—William Englehart, John Grett, Stephen Pettit, Stephen Pohe, C. C. Tremley, David Wh

ONE NIGHT OF MY LIFE.

A NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN EXPERIENCE WITH A MADMAN.

My darling Alice—I will try and be with you to night. My business takes me to a small town about twenty miles from your house, and I could not bear to be so near you without looking into your sweet eyes and hearing you say that you are true to me, so I shall ride over in the afternoon, and God willing, shall hold you in my arms to-night.

YOUR OWN JACK.

Having despatched my day's business and sent this letter to my sweetheart I, the Jack therein mentioned, hastened to hire a horse for the purpose of riding the twenty miles which separated me from Alice, my betrothed bride. As my business—which was that of traveling agent for a prosperous house—obliged me to be often away from home a chance like this to see Alice was very precious to me.

It was six o'clock in the evening when I started out on my horse from the door of the inn where I had been stopping. In vain was it that the landlord tried to dissuade me; his account of the lonely and desolate road and of the frightful things which had happened on it, of the murders and midnight horors which hung over it, could not turn me from my purpose. Even the thought that I must pass by the haunted rock, in the dark alone and with no hope of aid, should I require it, that I must ride through passes which the village legends peopled with spirits and ghosts of the departed travelers, could not deter me. I spurred onward amid the dark forebodings of those assembled to witness my rash departure, my landlord's prophecy of a sudden and violent storm ringing in my ears as I went. I treated these superstitious tales as merely the inventions of ignorant villagers, and the sounds which were reported to issue from the haunted rock, as, at best, coming from the throat of some human enemy, against whom a pistol would be most effective.

There were still two hours of daylight before me, and as I rode along I was lost in thought of my sweetheart. I seemed to see her standing on her vine-covered porch, ready to welcome me with her bright smile. The dainty figure, with its blue eyes and waving hair, rose before my eyes, and so vivid was the vision that I spoke her name half aloud. The sound of my own voice startled me, and, looking up for the first time, I saw that the sky was growing black, the wind was howling and rumbling, distant thunder was in the air.

It had come—the storm which my landlord had foretold. I spurred on my horse; a big drop of rain splashed over my face; the darkness thickened; and at the same instant through the gloom loomed up the outlines of the huge boulder, which a turn in the road had before hidden from my sight. A slight shiver crept over me as I recalled the tales connected with it and thought upon my own lonely situation. Something of this feeling seemed to enter into my horse, for as we neared the rock, shrouded in darkness, he trembled from head to foot. Using all my strength I forced him past it and at the same instant there sounded upon my ear a low burst of laughter so peculiar in its tone as to send an icy shudder through me. A something that was not human sounded in it. It was fiendish—devilish. Conquering my momentary weakness I strained my eyes to pierce the darkness in the hope of discovering the shape from which those sounds proceeded, but all was silent and deserted as the grave. The form must have been swallowed up in darkness for I saw nothing. A strange feeling of dread weighed on my heart, vague and indefinite, and the night grew blacker and blacker.

The storm drew nearer, and my every effort was now directed to gain some place of shelter from the rain. I looked in vain for a light in the distance; all was black and desolate; torrents of rain poured down, soaking me to the skin; thunder crashed, and my poor horse galloped as for his life.

Once, between the thunder peals, I seemed to hear that same low, mad laugh in my ear, and shuddering, I wildly spurred my poor horse. Just then a vivid flash of lightning illumined the road, disclosing a hut about 100 feet in advance; a second flash enabled me to reach the opening which had once been a door; but the whole miserable place was in a ruinous condition. For years it had been abandoned to wind and weather.

Fearfully I entered, and found myself in the largest of the two rooms which the hovel boasted. The ceiling was broken away and the rain poured in upon the rotting floor and beat through the broken window.

Nothing more wild could be imagined, but still I welcomed it, and, turning the poor horse loose outside, I passed into the inner room. A lightning flash illumined it, and standing bolt upright against the opposite wall, I saw the form of a man, his face distorted by a smile of wicked cunning, and, as the darkness fell again, a shrieking laugh mingled with the thunder.

Made desperate by the terrors of the night and of my loneliness, I struck a match and rushed forward; but the figure was gone, the room deserted. Turning, I passed into the first room, but is was equally tenantless. Full of wonder and strange forebodings I chose a dry spot and threw myself upon the floor and tried to sleep. Vain endeavor; the figure haunted me, and often, as fatigue overpowered me and sleep seemed on the point of relieving me, the memory of that laughter would ring through my brain, and I would start wildly up to find myself alone upon the floor with the storm still raging without.

Finally quite exhausted, I fell into a deep slumber, which lasted I know not how long but which was suddenly and violently broken by that same demoniac noise.

This time I tried to rise, in vain; a fearful weight was on my chest. Straining open my eyes I beheld in the light of the moon, which now shone through the window that same man's face bending over mine. Terrified beyond expression, I struggled to free myself of the creature upon me; but my arms and legs were fast bound; the same cunning smile distorted the face, and the leering eyes rolled as I struggled vainly. I strove to shriek but the sound came not; a faint gurgle was the only result of my frantic effort.

At the same instant the creature above me rose, and with chuckles and leers drew forth a coil of rope. Nodding his head and gibbering he arranged a noose, and with another blood curdling laugh he placed it about my neck.

My God, the agony of that moment, when I realized that I was absolutely at the mercy of that madman! Tighter and tighter he drew the rope until my face grew black with suffocation and my eyes and tongue started from my head.

Consciousness was almost gone, when the pressure was slowly, steadily relaxed, and the maniac's features glared down upon me once more. I breathed again; he had spared me; the rush of joyful feeling overcame me. He marked the expression of my face, and, chuckling, drew the noose again, exulting to watch my face purple and my eyes protrude. Twenty times I thought my death agony at hand, and twenty times, with a maniac's cunning, he restored my breath and prolonged my torture. How he chuckled and muttered to himself, wagging his fiendish head, and oh! my God, how, when I struggled to get free, wrestling in agony with death and torture, he uttered his insane, exulting laugh.

How I longed and prayed for death; how I hoped the madman would once draw the noose so tight that, when relaxed, my breath would still refuse to come. Suddenly his brain seemed possessed with some new plan.

Slowly he drew off the rope and with one backward glance left the room. At first I dared not hope for life, but when the time went by and still he came not I began to think that he was gone entirely and that my life might be saved. I struggled to free myself once more; struggled and writhed until my heart nearly burst through my body, but in vain. Just then a new sound caught my ear, filling it with unutterable dread. A fork of light shot up. Yes, it was true, the maniac had set fire to the hovel. And now I saw his face grinning at me through the window. Making one last superhuman effort I uttered a fearful shriek. The madman leaped in at the window and at the same instant another form followed him. Some one seized me. I knew no more.

When consciousness returned I was lying upon a bed in my sweetheart's own pretty room, and she with tears in her gentle eyes, was watching my slow return to life.

I learned afterwards, when my strength returned, that the madman had escaped from an asylum in the neighborhood, and being missed, his keeper, attracted by the sight of the flames, arrived just in time to save me from the horrible fate which seemed to await me. I had fallen into a deep swoon, and from that into a raging fever, and during my ravings enough was learned to send me to the house which had been my destination when I started out the previous night. As soon as I was well again Alice and I were married, and were surely happier than it falls to the lot of most mortals to be; but never while I live shall I forget the agonies of that one night of my life.

A Massacre of Indians.

HORRIBLE CRIME OF SOME OF THE WHITE SETTLERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Paxton church is about three miles east of Harrisburg, and is an edifice of small, rough blocks of limestone, joined by the lime which that stone can make when burned, and over the doors and windows are limestone arches holding out wonderfully well. The church is perhaps sixty feet long by thirty-five or forty feet wide, and only one story high, with a slate roof recently added, and with two chimneys down at the bottom of the slope on each side of the roof, showing that it must have been warmed on the inside by iron fireplaces or old-fashioned stoves with their long pipes. The South Mountain, which has come down to be a mere rolling succession of hills, draws very near this church, and therefore the North Irish of Scotch extraction who people the neighborhood settled thereabout, for they were a people of the hills. They had learned in Ireland rough, individual retaliating habits, and when they found themselves in Pennsylvania they soon began to hate both the Quakers of English stock and the new Dutch. Some years before the American revolution they resolved to kill the Christian Indians on the east side of the Susquehanna river, chiefly because they were Indians, and some other Indians, acting under the stimulus of the civilized states of Europe, like France, had come into that region and killed some white people. Taking the view now generally accepted by violent folks that all negroes are black, and therefore of the same moral composition, and that all Indians are of the same family, and that one deserves to die for another, these men of the Paxton meeting who prayed to God and asked for mercy resolved to go and kill the Indians at the mouth of the Conestoga creek, which runs into the Susquehanna below Lancaster. They went there and killed all the Indians they could find—children, women and men. The Pennsylvania authorities had a shibboleth regarding Indians and with drew the remnant of these Indians to Lancaster jail. Thereupon the Paxton youths resolved to go down to Lancaster and kill the Indians in the jail.

The preacher at Paxton church came out with his horse and tried in vain to make these young people stay at home. They asked him to lead them to the massacre and told him to get out of the road anyway or they might shoot him. So they went down to Lancaster and sent in some spies to get into the jail and find what Indians were there. The next morning, Sunday, while the people were going to church in Lancaster, these lads broke into the prison and there, in cold blood, dispatched all these poor Indians, who were calling upon the name of Jesus. They were tomahawked, shot or clubbed to death, without any questioning or scruple. When the province arose in indignation, Philadelphia being its capital, Paxton men resolved to march upon that city, which they understood to be inhabitated chiefly by Quakers, who did not fight, and they thought they would take the town and bring a new era into the world. They did actually march to the very environs of the city, which is about one hundred miles distant from Harrisburg. There, between persuasion and a show of opposition, they were stopped and a great danger averted. All this happened about 1757, twenty years before the battle of Brandywine, which happened on the soil of Pennsylvania.

Novel Punishment of a Bank Clerk.

A new method of punishing dishonest bank clerks is now being tried in a certain institution of that kind in New York. Some time ago a clerk's accounts were investigated and he was found to be several thousand dollars short. To remove and prosecute the man would have been troublesome and apt to hurt the reputation of the bank, so they have made him stay, as if nothing had happened, but have placed him in such a position that he can take no more and informed his fellow-clerks of the defalcation. He is avoided by the insiders, and his position is about as disagreeable as can well be imagined. Constantly under surveillance, he will work out in time the amount he has taken, and will then be discharged.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Proposed for the Wrong Girl.

The following story is told in the newly-published "Random Recollections of Courts and Society," of Baron de Bourgoing: "I am extremely distrait," he said "and my marriage was the result of my absence of mind. When I was a young man I fell in love with a charming girl I used to meet at balls and parties. I found out that she reciprocated my sentiments, and obtained her permission to speak to her father. The next morning I called on him, was shown into his study, and presented myself as a suitor for his daughter's hand. The old gentleman seemed surprised at first; but when I had assured him of the sincerity and stability of my affections he offered no feather objections, and, accepting me as his son-in-law, sent for his daughter. As the door opened I ran to greet my finance—it was another young lady—your mother, my child," he continued, suavely smiling at Mlle. de Bourgoing. "I had abstractedly come to the wrong house, pressed my suit with the wrong father and been given to the wrong wife; but of course I could not retract or put upon the young person the indignity of refusing her. She did not live long," he added with great serenity. "Pray take some more wine!"—*London Life.*

Music For The Campaign.

We have just received from the publishers, S. Brainard's Sons, 145 Wabash Ave., Chicago, a copy of the 'Red Hot Democratic" Campaign Song Book, containing sixteen pieces of music, arranged for male quartette, with words and music complete. The music was arranged by a quartette of Campaign Singers especially for the coming Campaign. The price of the book is but 15 cents.

The State Mail Service.

Figures appeared in the Postoffice Department show that the postal service in this State is a "big thing." The total length of all mail routes is 15,168 miles, and to operate this immense system costs $1,198,290.10 a year. When this service is classified it is found that there are 9,091 miles of star routes, or horse power service, but, while containing the greatest number of miles, it only costs $274,506.30. The length of the service is 7,077 miles, and it costs for each year $923,-693.30.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from the most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,** and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofula of the Lungs,** is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for **all Chronic Diseases** of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by druggists, at $1.00, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,
663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mrs. Dart's Triplets.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets. Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00. At druggists. Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.

Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write:

86 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., January 4th, 1886.

Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of them to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully. F. H. HOWERARD.

15 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct., February 8th, 1886.

Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA L. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
Northumberland	3 40	10 10		6 15
Cameron	3 55	.....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	.....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 56	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 56
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 19
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 18	7 30
Lime Ridge	6 50	.....	11 22	7 37
Willow Grove	6 54	.....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	.....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 45	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	7 55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 05
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54	.....	12 20	8 33
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	.....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	.....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	6 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 01	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	.....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 45	.....	1 19	9 25
Believue	8 54	.....	1 26	9 30
Scranton	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35
	P M	P M	P M	A M

STATIONS.	A M	A M	SOUTH. P M	P M
Scranton	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 20
Believue	6 15	9 55	.....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	.....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 58
Hick's Ferry	7 51	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	.....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 18	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 23	11 52	4 05	8 33
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
Northumberland	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 43
	P M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

V. P. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect AUG. 5, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.40 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Buffet Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.40 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

8.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.19 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55.—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Buffet Parlor car to Watkins

3.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.58. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 12.59 p. m., with through Buffet Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.30 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 8.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.10 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m. Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.30 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.40 a. m., Sunbury 12.35 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.05 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11:45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

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FEMALE REGULATING PILLS.

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Dr. Harter Medicine Co., St. LOUIS, MO.

NOV26-d.co1y.

The Burial of a Dog.

The burial of a dog in a $200 lot in Woodland Cemetery, New York, has raised a rumpus among the other lot owners, who insist that the cemetery shall be restricted to the burial of human bodies alone. Jay Gould, C. P. Huntingdon and other wealthy New Yorkers own lots in this cemetery, where are buried many persons who were prominent before their death. It is not likely that the authorities will permit any more dogs to be buried in that cemetery.

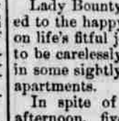
Grape Cure Establishment.

Mr. Speer, of New Jersey, whose wines have such a wide merited and extended reputation all over this country and Europe, for their age and excellent properties in cases of sickness, and are so famous for their curative properties, is about to build a large Hotel or Grape Cure Establishment on one corner of his vineyard. The House will accommodate five or six hundred guests who are to have the privilege of roaming among the vines, in the morning to pluck the ripe grapes and breakfast on them while the cool dew is yet on.

The first Liar has no Chance.

In the early days Kline's ranch, in south western Colorado, was a famous stopping-place for the stage coaches, and there was always a goodly (and somewhat diversified) assemblage of travelers around the fireside every evening. One evening a tourist, who had been devoting the summer to trout-fishing in the Cimarron, was telling some pretty good-sized fish stories to a long-haired frontiersman, who, while listening, was evidently studying how he might "see" the tourist and "raise him" on the size of his yarn. The tourist ended. The frontiersman shifted his quid of tobacco to the other cheek, and said: "Well, mister, them was pretty good-sized trout ye caught; but, Lord! ye should ha' bin with me up at the mouth of the Columby, in Oregon. Why, we used to ketch salmon there every mornin' that would run all the way from ninety to a hundred and fifty pounds."

For a moment the tourist was silent, then, looking sadly at the triumphant frontiersman he said: My friend, I don't doubt your story in the least. On the contrary, I believe it fully and implicitly. I will only remark that my experience has taught me that in Colorado the man who tells the first story has a darned poor show."—*Harper's Magazine.*



Log Cabins were in the Harrison-Tippecanoe campaign of 1840 erected in the large cities and villages, and used for holding political meetings. Barrels of hard cider were placed in front of the cabins, and the "Log Cabin hard-cider campaign of '40" has passed into history as the most enthusiastic of our political contests. Log Cabins have for this reason a permanent place in American history. Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedies and "Tippecanoe" tonic bitters have secured a permanent place because of their excellence.

Never Too Late.

THE RECEPTION TO A BRIDAL PARTY AND HOW IT TERMINATED.

Everybody in B.'s Hotel was in a state of anticipation and excitement.

The landlord had inadvertently remarked that morning that a bridal party was expected on the afternoon train, and the best rooms in the house were being put in the most perfect order.

One of the young ladies conceived of a briliant idea.

"Let us decorate their rooms with flowers?"

Chorus.—"Yes, let's do."

It was the general topic of conversation for the day.

Angelina and Augustus wondered whether "the bride would be light or dark. Sweet seventeen. or graceful eighteen, bold nineteen, or sour twenty."

Benedict declared his sympathy for the misguided youth.

Lady Bounty wrote a poem dedicated to the happy pair just starting out on life's fitful journey; which poem was to be carelessly, as if by accident, left in some sightly place in the bridal apartments.

In spite of the rather chilly fall afternoon, five o'clock p. m. found every boarder either on the lawn or front piazza of the hotel.

Fitzgerald Fitzsmons saw the carriage first, and in just two seconds every body was looking happily unconscious and innocent.

In eighteen seconds more Angelina and Augustus were nearly smothering themselves with their handkerchiefs to hide their giggles. Benedict walked coolly around the corner of the house. Lady Bounty's bland expression turned into one of mild dismay as the silver-haired bride of seventy-seven summers was assisted to alight from the carriage by the trembling groom of eighty-three winters.

"To think," said the young ladies, "of all our beautiful flowers—wasted."

A Letter From "Buffalo Bill."

To POND'S EXTRACT CO:

DEAR SIRS.—I gives me much pleasure to state that I consider POND'S EXTRACT an invaluable remedy. I have used it, and I attribute its great success to the fact that it does all that you claim for it. I have never found its equal, and it would be impossible for me to overestimate its value. Yours truly,

W. F. CODY

New York, Dec, 9, 1886. Buffalo Bill. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Inherited Diseases.

No fact of nature is more pregnant with awful meaning than the fact of the inheritance of disease.

Modern science, which has illuminated so many dark corners of nature, has shed a new light on the ominous words of the Scriptures, "The sins of the fathers, shall be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." Fifty per cent. of cases of consumption, cancer and scrofula, run in families through inheritance. Insanity is hereditary in a marked degree, but, fortunately, like many other hereditary diseases, tends to wear itself out, the stock becoming extinct. A distinguished scientist truly says: "No organ or texture of the body is exempt from the chance of being the subject of hereditary disease." Probably more chronic diseases, which permanently modify the structure and functions of the body, are more or less liable to be inherited. The important and far-reaching practical deductions from such facts—are obvious to reflecting minds, and the best means for preventing or curing these diseases is a subject of intense interest to all. Fortunately nature has provided a remedy, which experience has attested as infallible, and the remedy is the world-famous Swift's Specific, a pure vegetable compound—nature's antidote for all blood poisons. To the afflicted it is a blessing of inestimable value. An interesting treatise on "Blood and Skin Diseases" will be mailed free by addressing

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga

Bobby had reluctantly kissed his sister good night and was off for bed.

"Don't you go to bed rather early, Bobby?" inquired young Mr. Sampson, "it's but a little past 8."

"I have got to go to bed early on the nights you call on sister," explained Bobby; "she makes me."—*New York Sun.*

It Won't Bake Bread.—In other words, Hood's Sarsaparilla will not do impossibilities. Its proprietors tell plainly what it has done, submit proofs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of others is sufficient assurance that you will not be disappointed in the result.

Lady, angrily, to tramp at back door—You can't get anything to eat here.

Tramp, politely—I beg your pardon, madame. I don't want anything to eat. I have just eaten a good dinner at the house of your neighbor; but if you could give me a small cup of coffee and a cigarette you would place me under many obligations.—*Washington Critic.*

Well, Charlie, what are you staring at?" asked an unwary guest of a blue-eyed cherub in white duck trousers who was gazing intently at her back hair.

"Nuthin' much. Only mamma said you were double-faced, and I was tryin to see the other end." Charlie's remains were taken out on a shovel.—*Boston Globe.*

12 Pounds of Tumor

Is a hideous thing to have attached to a human frame, yet Mr. Reuben Severance, of Upper Stillwater, (part of Old Town, Me.,) had one in his groin which he carried for about ten years. It began to form about fourteen years ago, being at first hardly larger than a pea. Mr. Severance, in his sworn statement before ex-Governor B. F. Davis, of Maine says:

"At first it did not trouble me much but as it grew in size it was accompanied by severe darting pains. Food did not digest; had attacks of dizziness, roaring sounds in ears and passed sleepless nights. In 1886 tumor weighed several pounds and extended to knee. Now least exertion caused intense, tearing pain like sticking of needles in flesh. Abandoned hope and took to bed. Physicians declined to cut it out, saying I was too old and weak to survive. Am 76 years of age. Some one recommended Brown's Sarsaparilla. I experienced immediate change for better. Appetite returned; food ceased to trouble me; ringing noises left my head, and best of all tumor began to shrivel up and disappear. It is now and has been for some time entirely gone. Can and do do good days work. I say God bless the man who invented this medicine. He should wear a crown. I mean always to keep by me a bottle of Brown's Sarsaparilla while I live."

With this statement we have paper signed by postmaster, druggist, as well as seven of the town officials, stating they know the above to be true, and ex-Gov. Davis also adds his evidence. There is no case of blood disease which cannot be cured by

BROWN'S Sarsaparilla.

Not genuine unless made by Ara Warren & Co., Bangor, Me. mayz5 d 1y

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BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. ☞ GET THE GENUINE FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

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